THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,714—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
10th Aug.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
26th ,,	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	.....	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 903 „ 1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste ..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 653 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Austria	7590	D. Cosulich	6th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH, Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or About
Markgraf	3680	Jantzen	17th August 1912.
b President	3310	Schutt	2nd Sept. 1912.

b Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay 10th July, 1912.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Esq. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date, Time, Route via

Dumra.. 1695 Thurs. 8th August 9 a.m.
Linga ... 2185 Friday 9th August † 9 a. m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 8th August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 7th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 17th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

6th August, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi 1912.	Leave Bombay 1912.
† Newby Hall	4388	15th Aug.	.....
* Locksley Hall	3634	...	31st Aug.
City of Poona	8500	4th Sept.	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	7th „	.....
City of Athens	5594	... „	7th Sept.
City of Lahore	6875	3rd Oct.	.....
City of Calcutta	7512	11th „	.....
A Steamer	...	17th „	.....
City of Paris	9200	2nd Nov.	.....
City of Birmingham	7476	12th „	.....
City of Marseilles	8800	19th „	.....
City of Poona	8500	28th „	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	6th Dec.	.....
City of Athens	5594	13th „	.....
City of Karachi	5566	21st „	.....

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.
† Calling at PORT SUDAN.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 „	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8800	3 Oct.	.....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 „	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 „	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 „	Naples.....6 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6873	20 „	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 13 Dec.	1913 2-3 Jan.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—84, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	aPeking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER, Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-35 a. m. to 4 p m.
SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE ..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

SURELY AMAZING!!

THINK

59 h. p. R. A. C. rating
Speed 77 miles an hour
Petrol nearly 24 miles to each gallon
Top speed everywhere

THE LATEST R. A. C. TEST OF SIX-CYLINDER NAPIER.

TOP SPEED RUN. PETROL CONSUMPTION AND SPEED.

A 65 h. p. Six-cylinder Noiseless Napier open touring car with three passengers and luggage has just completed a top speed run from London to Land's End, Land's End to John O'Groats, via Berriedale Hill, and back again to London.

This trial is by far the most severe top speed trial ever run by any car and it is the first time that Berriedale Hill HAS EVER BEEN CLIMBED ON TOP SPEED, and, be it noted, with a car in which the petrol consumption is officially certified to be 23,918 miles to the gallon, and 53,281 ton miles to the gallon over a distance of 1928 miles. Then, at the finish, the car was taken to Brooklands Track and there on the same top gear obtained 77,104 miles per hour.

The Course is infinitely more severe than the London to Edinburgh course, and it is hoped at an early date to run a Napier car over this course to show the comparison.

It is just another test to show the continuous development and improvement of six-cylinder Napiers, and we think it will be universally agreed it is the finest top speed run, combined with petrol consumption and speed at Brooklands, that has ever been completed, especially taking into consideration the severity and length of the trial.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIER CARS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Is it fair to yourself to neglect the slightest touch of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA?

Is it fair to your friends?

You cannot take chances in

CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH

India, at the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, and take BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers or of,

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

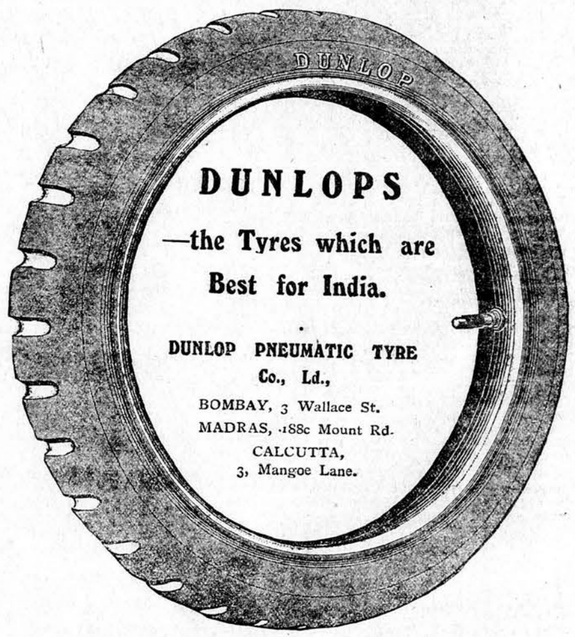
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.



BRITISH SUPREMACY.

The Original Pneumatic Tyre IS THE

DUNLOP

Reject alien and inferior Imitations.

Ever since its introduction nearly a quarter of a Century ago, the Original Pneumatic Tyre, the Dunlop, has been and is being fitted by all manufacturers and car owners who, from past experience know that no other Tyre gives the same satisfaction.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

In Enormous Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH BAISM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless, Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandraff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road, (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of GRADUATES of any University in British India and in the United Kingdom is directed to the advertisement published on 14th June, 1912 invitin them to send their names and other particulars to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office in order that they might be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll.

Graduates who have not already applied are hereby informed that unless they send their names and other particulars as required in the notice dated 12th June last to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office before the 19th instant, their names will not be entered in the Election Roll.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd Aug, 1912.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLRY.

AUCTION SALE of JEWELLRY from the Porbandar State Toshakhana will be held on the 15th of September, 1912 and the following days. The State does not bind itself to knock down any article at the highest bid. Inspection allowed during the week preceding the sale.

VAJ SIRUNLA,
KALIANRAE JETHA BAKSHI,
Joint Administrators,
Porbandar State.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1912.
Sixty years—Rs. 1,10,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 13th August, 1912.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 110 Lacks.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st January, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 13th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 31st July, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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INSURED AGAINST BY
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£6 Indian Agents £7
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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
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If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
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DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

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Only a portion is now available for public.

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HEAD OFFICE :
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

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RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

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Agent,
Bombay Branch.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

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Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

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Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

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OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
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Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

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The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
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keep it bright with
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IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU *MONEY*. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

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PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.
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ANNUAL REVENUE 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

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CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLGDS.
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WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light & Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2,001, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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GUARANTEED BEST
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Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [5TH AUG, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
55 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs	41,25,000	Freemantle	Hongkong Bank
40 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs	30,00,000	do	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd Aug. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	21	23,945
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	31	38,108

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 27 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits till 24th August. There has been a small enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady. The London market is closed to-day.

We quote :—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Drafs	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. to 14 Sept.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-2
Shanghai ,,	...196 3-4
Japan ,,	...160 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 9-16 for Cash and 96 7-16 for the Settlement, and declined 1-16 during the day. A moderate business has been done and we quote as the close as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 96 9 0
Settlement	...	,, 96 7 0

BULLION:—

On Saturday the London market for Bar Silver closed 1-16 lower for ready at 27 9-16 and unchanged for forward at 27 3-4. New York was 1-8 down at 59 7-8. The London market is closed to-day. The local market is steady and a fair business has been done. Quotations are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 23 15 9
Australian ,, ...	...	,, 23 15 9
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,, 16 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	...	,, 70 1 0
1st Settlement	...	,, 70 4 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	...	,, 79 7 0
1st Settlement	...	,, 79 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

There was a fairly sharp drop in prices in the American markets on Saturday. The bullishness of the Bureau Report appears to have been discounted by the recent improvement in the weather. Since Monday last there has been a fall of 70 and 75 points in New Orleans, and 52 and 55 points in New York. Possibly we may see a reaction in a day or two, but weather conditions will prove the guiding influence in the near future. In the local market prices opened rather easier, the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 314. In spite of the decline in the Home markets prices here are well maintained the feeling being bullish. A moderate business has been done in "suttas" and at the close the rate for good Broach is Rs. 314 1-2, or only Rs. 3 lower than the highest price touched on Monday last.

Ready cotton is steady with a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

QCOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs.	324 March
Good M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs.	314 1-2 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat ,,			312 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	...	,,	309 ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ,,			302 ,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	,,		299 ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	,,	288 ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	,,	278 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	,,	279 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	,,	284 Dec.
,,	...	,,	290 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	,,	268 Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	,,	298 July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns	...	,,	273 ,,
Good M. G. Westerns	...	,,	283 ,,

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firmer in sympathy with better advices from Home. There is more enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 10 15 0	B.T.
September	...	,, 11 12 0	B.T.
Api-May 1913	...	,, 10 12 0	,,

RAPESEED:—Quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	...	Rs. 8 5 0	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	,, 8 1 0	B.T.
Yellow ,,	...	,, 9 2 0	,,

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 53 0 0	D J
Black Kutni ...	...	,, 46 0 0	D J

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	,, Rs 12 8 0	B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 37 12 0	

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	,, 27 0 0	
Forward ...	...	,, 25 0 0	D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	...	Rs. 44 8 0	

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 8 2 0	R. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.		Rs. 5 5 0	R. T.
,, Delhi Aug-Sept ...	...	,, 5 7 0	,,
,, ,, May 1913 ...	...	,, 5 8 9	,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,740
Bank of India	...	...	65
Central Bank	...	...	28 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	...	89
Indian Specie	...	...	65

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	467 1-2
Finlay Mills	...	...	350
Kohinoor ...	...	...	800
Manockji Petit	...	...	2,780 Sept.
New Great Eastern	...	...	250
Standard ...	...	...	1,375
Swan Mill ...	...	...	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary			174
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			187 C D
Shirvanjpur Mining Syndicate	...		22 3-4
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ld Ord...			90

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej	...	...	685 X. D
Tapti Valley	...	...	540 C. D

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	...	1,448 bales.
Wheat	...	...	14,003 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	8,507 ,,
Rapeseed	...	...	1,162 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	44 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	...	505 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	...	Nil
Castorseed ...	...	...	190 ,,
Rice	...	...	5,567 ,,
Myrabollams...	...	...	213 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	...	64 ,,
Mowrasee l ...	...	...	2,575 ,,
Gram	...	...	210 ,,
Joowar	...	...	29 ,,
Maize	...	...	17 ,,
Barley	...	...	1,277 ,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 3rd Aug 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 27th July 1912 :—

Liabilities.	July 27. Rs.	Aug. 3. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	3,44,27,675	2,79,16,059
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,46,81,048	10,17,06,225
Post Bills ...	7,997	8,572
Sundries ...	18,63,332	18,90,578
	16,15,80,052	15,21,21,434
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	2,43,25,476	2,61,63,295
Other authorised Securities	69,860	68,860
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,27,38,553	1,16,61,378
Loans do. do. ...	4,22,05,654	4,07,04,474
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,77,87,189	1,71,80,078
Dead Stock ...	2,34,355	2,34,355
Stamps ...	5,022	4,950
Bullion ...	17,12,676	15,97,573
Balances with other Banks ...	2,98,381	3,68,354
Sundries...	2,68,740	1,81,503
Cash ...	5,59,35,146	4,79,53,614
	16,15,80,052	15,21,21,434

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th Aug. 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	.....	...	...
Teheran ...	5	1	0 p. m.	1	50
Suez ...	5	2	45 p. m.	0	15

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cypher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (30-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-12).

Direct reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Disful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Private telegrams in secret Language (1. E. code or cipher) are not admitted in Turkey in Asia and the Turkish Islands (31-7-12).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Tengyum and Yunnan (2-8-12).

HONGKONG MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co's Fortnightly Report.

Hongkong, July 19.

Bengal Opium:—Rules steady, Business was rather limited. Sales are reported in Patna New 20 Chests at dols. 3550, Patna Old 49 Chests at dols. 3400, Benares New 8 Chests 3650, in all about 77 Chests. Clearances during the fortnight, Patna New 96 Chests, Patna Old 72 Chests, Benares New 23 Chests, and Benares Old 62 Chests, in all about 253 Chests. Shipments about 40 Chest of Patna New. Unsold stock, Patna New 506 Chests, Old 609 Chests, Benares New (nil). Benares Old 339 Chests, in all about 1454 Chests. Sold but uncleared, Patna New 584, Patna Old 395, Benares New 78, Benares Old 276, in all about 1283 Chests. Market close steady. Quotations:—Patna New dols. 3550, Patna Old dols. 3400, Benares New dols. 3650, Benares Old dols. 3400.

Malwa Opium:—A good business reported. Sales about 133 Chests at dols. 3075 at 3150 per picul. Clearances about 137 Chests. Shipments about 106 Chests. Unsold stock about 2377 Chests, Uncleared stock about 2892 1-2 Chests. Quotations:—New dols. 3050 3100, Old dols. 3100 at 3200. Market steady.

Cotton:—No stock. Nominal quotations dols. 30 at 32.

Yarn:—During the first part of the fortnight under review, market ruled steady, and sales of about 9090 Bales were reported at last mail's prices. Laterly firm tone and high rates on your side had the effect of strengthening market, and buyers as well as speculators came forward in the market and made purchases at advancing rates, Sales are reported of about 12650 Bales of No. 10s, 4950 Bales of No. 12s, 2050 Bales of No, 16s, and 7370 Bales of No. 20s, in all about 27220 Bales, out of which, it is reported, that about 15000 Bales, have been contracted for forward deliveries. Sales report are as under:—

			dols.
700 Assur 10s.	...	...	130 at 133
400 Coronation 10s	...	...	120-123
750 Crown 10s.	...	...	120-123
1500 David 10s.	...	...	130-133
300 Elphinstone 10s.	...	...	124
100 New Great Eastern	...	...	127
1100 Indo-China 10s.	...	...	123-126
700 Peiti Mill 10s.	...	...	132
1000 E Pahoney 10s.	...	...	119-127
100 Saraswati 10s	...	...	123
1000 Sun 10s.	...	...	128-130
400 China 12s.	...	...	133-134
400 Carrimbhoy 12s.	...	...	131-132
200 David 12s	...	...	136-136
200 Phoenix 12s. ...	...	...	130-133
200 Jamshed 12s ...	...	...	122
750 E Pahoney 12s.	...	...	130
500 Bowreah 10s ...	...	...	129
200 City of Bombay 10s	...	...	134
750 Carrimbhoy 10s.	...	...	127-129
250 Dawn 10s. ...	...	...	128-132
700 Gold Mohour 10s.	...	...	128-33
300 Hongkong 10s	...	...	117-19
250 Naranjee 10s	...	...	121
500 Phoenix 12s	...	...	130-133
750 Colaba 10s.	...	...	123-127
700 Sassoon 10s ...	...	...	129-130
100 Union 10s. ...	...	...	130
500 Victoria 12s.	...	...	126-128
500 Crescent 12s ...	...	...	136-138
750 Dawn 12s. ...	...	...	135-138
500 Indo-China ...	...	...	129-129
250 Moon 12s. ...	...	...	133
500 Sun 12s. ...	...	...	131-133
150 Carrimbhoy 10s at	...	...	137
300 Sun 16s. at	...	...	134
250 Coronation 20s. at	...	...	137
20 Ripon 20s. at	...	...	135
150 Coorla 20s. at	...	...	143
900 Crescent 20s. at	...	...	142 1-2
1000 David 20s. at	...	...	148
800 Indo-China 20s. at	...	...	143
150 Kohinoor 20s. at	...	...	148
300 Moon 20s. at ...	...	...	141
500 Sassoon 20s at	...	...	147
500 Victoria 20s. at	...	...	145-148
1500 Naranjee 16s at	...	...	134-137
100 Bowreah 16s.	...	...	138
600 China 20s. ...	...	...	140-142
200 City 20s. ...	...	...	153
400 Carrimbhoy 10s.	...	...	139-141
1000 Gold Mohour 20s.	...	...	148-150
100 Hindoostan 20s.	...	...	147
100 Jamshed 20s.	...	...	143 1-2
200 Naranjee 20s.	...	...	145
600 Phoenix 20s.	...	...	149-50
500 Sun 20s. ...	...	...	143
100 Union 20s.	...	...	144

Unsold stock is estimated at about 8000 Bales. Uncleared stock is estimated at about 45000 Bales.

In Local Mill sales are reported in Nos. 10s. at dols 132 No. 16s at dols. 140-142, and in 20s. at dols. 146, in all about 100 Bales.

In Japanese Yarn, sales are reported in 16s. at dols. 150, and 20s. at dols. 150, in all about 1200 Bales.

EXCHANGE.—Closing quotations:

On India T. T.	...	...	Rs. 148 1-2
On London T. T	...	...	Sh 1-11 13-16d
On Shanghai T. T.	...	...	73 1-4
On Singapore	...	...	85 1-2
On Germany ...	...	...	203
On New York	...	...	48 1-4
Silver	...	...	27 7-8
On Japan	...	...	97 1-2
On Penang ...	...	...	85 1-8
On France ...	...	...	2-50
On Batavia ...	...	...	119 3-8
London Post ...	...	...	1-11 7-8
India Post ...	...	...	Rs. 148 1-2
Gold (100 fine)	...	...	dols. 52-20

Sundry Articles :—In Import Goods a good business is reported in Onions at dols. 0.65 Cents (per basket), Kismis at dols. 14 at 30 1-4 (per Picul), Java Sugar at dols. 8 (per picul), Mauritius Sugar at dols. 5-85 Cents (per picul), Bazoar Stone at dols. 6145 (per Catty), Apricots at dols. 17 (per picul), Borneal at dols. 125 (per picul), Mavej (Raisins) at dols. 10 (per picul), Cloves at dols. 42 at 45 (per picul), and Fennel Seeds at dols. 6 1-2 (per picul). In Export, merchants came forward made large purchases in Zodoary at dols. 10 1-4 (per picul), Galangal at dols. 5 (per picul), Cassia at dols. 16 1-2 at 17 (per picul), Cassia Oil at dols. 130 (per picul), Green Beans at dols. 5 1-2 (per picul), Turmeric at dols. 8 (per picul), and Dry Ginger at dols. 10 1-2 (per picul).

Quotations—(Price per Picul).

Imports Goods.			dols.
Aloes	...	...	12-18
Almonds	...	...	20
Apricots	...	...	10-17
Asafoetida	...	...	6-23
B'Dellium	...	...	4-6
Bezoar Stone	...	...	145 (Catty)
Bheasbole	...	...	7-10
Borax	...	...	14 1-2
Borneal	...	...	120
Cloves...	...	...	32-45
Fennel Seeds	...	...	5 1-2 7 1-2
Gall Nuts	...	...	24-26
Genda Horns	...	...	140-189 (Catty)
Genda Horns	...	...	380
Grapes	...	...	7-10
Gum Olibanum	...	...	7-16
Halibore	...	...	23-25
Kismis	...	...	14-31
Ivory ...	...	...	250-750
Myrabollams	...	...	3-5
Onions (baskets)	...	...	0-65 cent
Putchuck	...	...	70-75 1-4
Quicksilver	...	...	141
Mavej	...	...	8-10
Rosa oil	...	...	70-90
Rosemaloes	...	...	5-38
Safflower	...	...	12-13
Saffron (Catty)	...	...	5-11
Sandalwood	...	...	8-28
,, Oil	...	...	250-350
Senna Leaves	...	...	5-8
Java Sugar	...	...	7-3 1-2
Mauritius Sugar	...	...	5 1-2 6
Exports.			dols.
Betel Nuts	...	...	5 1-2
China Roots	...	...	3 1-2 11
Camphor	...	...	88-90
,, Oil	...	...	24-30
Cardamom Seeds	...	...	12-32
Cassia	...	...	16 1-2 17
,, Oil	...	...	130
Galangal	...	...	5
Garlic...	...	...	5 1-2 6 1-2
Dry Ginger	...	...	10-11
Wet Ginger	...	...	5
Glue ...	...	...	26
Peppermint Crystals	...	...	1700
Star Aniseed	...	...	31
Peppermint Oil	...	...	135-168
Star aniseed oil...	...	...	330
Sugar Candy	...	...	13 1-2
Sugar (refined)	...	...	9 1-4 10 1-2
Turmeric	...	...	7 1-4 8 1-2
Vermilion	...	...	71-73
Wax	...	...	25
Green Beans	...	...	5 1-2
White Beans	...	...	5
Zedoary	...	...	10 1-4

Piece Goods :—There are free selling in Greys and whites, but prices show a great decline. Values from Continent are far in excess of those ruling here. Clearences were rather satisfactory.

SHARES :—Closing quotations:—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ORR—August 5, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, A. Stewart Orr, of Messrs. William Jacks and Co.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLARKE—July 15, at Roscommon, Kasauli, the wif of Mr. R. T. Clarke, I. C. S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Classical Association in the rooms of the R. Asiatic Society, paper by Rev. A. Ailinger, S. J., on "Latin—The future Esperanto of the cultured world," 6-30 p. m.

Harwood League Football: Warwicks vs. Y. M. C. A.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim : "Nothing is given for nothing in this world."—R. L. Stevenson.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. "Himalaya," with the outward mails of the 26th July, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Panjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Mazmad Express ...	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-30
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March Characteristique	...Teddy Bear ...Bratton
Overture	...L'Amour au Village ...Savillon
Valse	...Donau Wellen ...Ivanovici
Selection	...The Mikado ...Sullivan
Travestie	...The Warblers' Serenade ...Perry
Selection	...The Arcadians ...Monckton
Patrol	...The Co. ns ...Lottter

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Association will be held at Sir Mangaldas' House, Girgaum, to-day at 6-15 p. m. (3. T. when Mrs. John Anderson will deliver an address on "Some Modern Ideals in Education." Principal J. N. Fraser will preside.

A FATAL FALL.—On Sunday afternoon, a Parsi girl named Norojbai, aged about five years, fell on to the ground from a window on the third floor of a house at Dhikalwadi, Tardeo. She was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the J. J. Hospital, whence her parents, against the advice of the House Surgeon, took her home. She subsequently died.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM—The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum during the months of April, May and June, 1912:—Mr. K. Nageshwar Rao, on benalf of Mr. A. Somnath Rao of Pithapur, Rs. 10; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Patel Rs. 10; Mr. Vithoba Damodar Pant Rs. 5; sweets from Messrs. Narayanjee Bhagwan, New Nagpada Bazar; Kooverjee Kaimjee, Gowar, Mazagon; T. K. Popat, Princess Street; and Thakersee Muljee, Bhat Bazar, mangoes from Messrs. Chotalal Dulkhush, Motibai Wanin, Dewchand Rawjee, Harichand Kuperchand and Purshottam Dayal and Co. Puree and ladoos from Mr. Harichand Kuperchand Master, Mumbadevi Road, and puree and ganthis from Messrs. Purshottam Dayal and Co. Muljee Jetha Market.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The full houses which the Excelsior Cinematograph have had signified the public appreciation of the current week's programme, more particularly the enthusiasm displayed for the film that represents so magnificent and interesting a page of history as "The Charge of the Light Brigade." The details of the great event are illustrated with a marvellous degree of accuracy and perfection, the Russian guns and the "charge" itself being rendered with such precision as to almost convey the impression to the mind that the event itself is being witnessed, even though so long an interval as nearly six decades have elapsed since the world was awe-struck with the fame and glory of the "Noble Six Hundred." No one should miss the opportunity to witness perhaps, the most ambitious attempt that has ever been undertaken to adapt the camera to the resuscitation of historical data, connected with so difficult a subject as warfare.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL

B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 6th Aug., 1912.

445. Parade.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

446. Parade—"A" & "C" Companies Recruits will parade at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

447. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company :—

No. 7356 Vol W D Rasdon.

No 7357 Vol A Roche.

448. Lecture—Attention is drawn to this Office Circular, dated 29th ultimo. The next lecture will be held in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture Room, at 6 p.m., to-day, Tuesday, the 6th instant.

Dress—Mufti.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

It is reported from Taipeh (Formosa), that while the collectors of the Shinchiku camphor manufactury were absent from their huts collecting camphor, a gang of aborigines entered the camphor house, where they decapitated eight children.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

EN PASSANT.

In the frequently recurring agitation on behalf of the so-called Anglo Indian community perhaps the element most conspicuously absent, though essential, is that of complete and universal co-operation among themselves. The absence of this spirit, and what appeared to be a fixed apathy in its place, were the main stumbling blocks in the path to reform, which a few leaders (and in this connection the name of Dr. Wallace prominently occurs to mind) had contemplated. We are now apparently in the throes of another attempt at amelioration of the race on two distinct lines, touching disadvantages on the point of education, and disabilities on the score of military service. If there has been failure either in organisation, stability, or result in the first named, the community itself must accept a large share of the reproach. Under the new order of events, appointments, especially under Government, will have a tendency to become fewer for any but actual natives of the country. The formation of regiments for the young men of pure, or partial, British descent, should open out a career for a certain number, but still only in small proportion to requirements, even if the scheme is found acceptable. The present agitation on this score is likely to be more carefully considered than previously, not because the powers-that-be have very materially altered in their general views of the claims of the community, or perhaps of their capacities, but that it is becoming more urgent yearly to augment the defensive forces of the Empire; hence the consolidation of the hitherto slighted section, (whose dependence on the paramount strength of Britain as a martial power one lives to admit less and less any other factor in the rule of this country is in itself some guarantee of support) into an auxiliary, must come as a matter of course. Obviously, if sanctioned at all, the new organisation will be something of an experiment. In the present initial stage the encouragement from the leaders and moneyed men of the Anglo-Indian community is paltry in the extreme. The prominent mover as far as public knowledge goes is Mr. John Abbott, the son of a soldier, and himself a very successful business man and keen volunteer officer. A dozen, or even less, of his calibre as he is ready it would appear to back up his views with a considerable personal sacrifice, might have made any assurance doubly sure in the beginning. It is the few, not the many, who will be able to take credit for achivement of the object if it really comes about. Rank snobbishness and conceit in others who have risen to position and affluence among Anglo-Indians prevents their coming forward to admit their descent and throw in their lot with the community.

The hesitation of the Authorities in the past to put direct encouragement in the way of Anglo-Indian regiments has been mainly due to a lack of confidence in the material offered. Opposed to this idea we have the oft-trotted-out argument that during the Indian Mutiny there were instances of courage, endurance and martial tendencies constantly to the fore in the community, or, again, that its members have always been more or less ardent volunteers, developing among them the highest efficiency, especially in rifle-shooting. Even admitting that these achievements point to favourable anticipation, there remain disadvantages frequently alluded to as constitutional, or perhaps, those that would accrue in a more pronounced sense from a natural predilection to domesticity and connubial existence, which would not conduct the style of life so far indissoluble from soldiering in every army in the world. Nor until some metamorphosis could occur in the development of the coming generation, does it appear reasonable to suppose that the gently nurtured and withal highly sensitive young man, accustomed from the earliest years to freedom and indulgence, would be able to adapt himself to the strict discipline and rough life of the average soldier. On the question of pay a difficulty has always been contemplated. The present grade of emolument in the Army would not be attractive to the best class of Anglo-Indians, and it is believed the standard at the outset of the scheme would necessarily be a high one. Old soujourners in this country, like the writer, who have counted among the worthiest of friends a large proportion of the domiciled community will readily realise that only in the small minority of the class is there a recruiting field for soldiers and then, perhaps, if prospects of domestic refinement, and facilities for marriage were held out as a part of the life.

Among the prevailing serious events in the United Kingdom, the visitation of the fell foot and mouth disease seems likely to stand out as one of the greatest of the calamities. For this visitation, it is stated Ireland is primarily responsible. Cattle affected there escaped detection although as was averred, in reply to a question in Parliament, the examination by veterinary surgeons at the port of despatch, had not been found perfunctory The disease, as must be well understood, is looked upon with particular abhorrence by all concerned. Up to about 1838 or 1839, there was no legislation that enforced special scrutiny of cattle at the time of importation. The disease was wide spread throughout Europe, and terrible losses of most valuable cattle have been from time to time recorded. The extreme vigilance of the authorities of the United Kingdom has produced a clean sheet for the last 12 years, and it is hoped that the present vigorous measures will again set the disease back. Dr. Clement Stephenson, the noted veterinary expert in the North of England, says that human beings are not immune from the ailment which would result from drinking the milk of infected animals. The same authority states that the flesh of the animal suffering from the malady is not unfit for food. A side issue of the present outbreak has resulted in the recent Agricultural Show at Doncaster being held without exhibits of cattle, sheep, pigs or goats, the play Hamlet without the Prince, with a vengeance.

Sir William Ramsay who recently retired from the chair of Professor of Chemistry at University College, London, holds in very poor estimation, a notable section of Parliamentary lights of the present day, judging from the nature of the shaft hurled in the course of his farewell lecture. It was his opinion that men in power and position owed the fact to what is usually termed in familiar homly the "gift of the gab," rather thon real mental ability and competence. Sir William Ramsay like many others, eminent in his profession directed his first studies in science to organic chemistry; but he will be remembered to all time through his discoveries in the physical and inorganic sections. In this connection he was associated with Lord Rayleigh with the result that the now widely recognised element, argon, was placed as the third prominent gas in the composition of the atmosphere. More recently he was able to allot three new constituents to the aeriform surroundings of our planet.

The story of Mr. O'Brien's trousers is now a pet legend of the august assembly of Westminster. History has recently repeated, itself this time in the annals of Haverford,west, the picturesque inland port of Pembroke, where an inmate of the local Workr house, complained that the discharge of sonjourners from that haven of convenience means a turning out into the cold world without important items of their clothing. He also relates in this letter of complaint, which was addressed to no less personage than the Right Hon. John Burns, that men were kept without food for twenty hours and then put on work before they could get tobacco. This notable missive was apparently forwarded by honest John to the Board of Guardians. The report at hand, which has all the brevity of

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 2285 tons, Captain H. G. Fisheaden, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The steamer Umkuzi, 1207 tons, Captain J. W. Edwards arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal 17th July with a cargo of coal 1 cabin and 42 deck passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sardegna, 3,226 tons, Captain M. Alberto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Gerd, 751 tons, Captain A. M. Andreasen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Faris, 737 tons Captain H. W. Thomson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busrah with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3994 tons, Captain J. A. Coverley arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool with a general cargo, 8 horses, 9 dogs from and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 3,553 tons, Captain H. Ottman, arrived in harbour on Sunday Hamburg with a general cargo and explosives.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Khosrau 2,410 tons, Captain J. Hannah arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah with a general cargo and specie and 19 deck passengers.

The steamer Lingfield, 2,614 tons, Captain A. L. Hunt, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Barry with a cargo of coal.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, the 3rd August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

H M S Ollin.....Comdr W Mellor.....Sloop
H I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines .....R I M
H I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern .....R I M
H I M S Palinurus .Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 5.

Braunfels.....3553 Ottman .....W & A G & Co
Elysia.....3994 Coverly .....W & A G & Co
Kaiwa .....505 King.....M M & Co
Linga .....957 Rothwell .....M M & Co
Lingfield.....2614 Hunt.....
Khosrau.....2410 Hannah .....Bo & P S N Co
Muristan.....1736 Pritchard...Antwerp ...M M & Co
Mazagon.....3293 Fry .....M M & Co
Palamcotta.....2208 Oatbush .....M M & Co
Patiala .....1922 Whytehead.....M M & Co
Queen Maud .....2175 Currie..... T Morrison & Co
Saifi .....665 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2685 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Gazler ....2143 Scoltsm.....Volvart Boat
Gerd.....761 Andreasen .....P C & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Culna	3963	Farquharson			M M & Co
C&R Toronto	3949	Pickering	K'chi	12-8	J Finlay & Co
F Devanha	4785	Hickey	China	28-8	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ashburton	2833	Mathews	Philadelphia		P M & Co
5 Beekbergen	2447	Hond			T M & Co
6 Sardegna	3229	Murgio	Genoa		R Line
7 Austria	4379	Casulich	Kobe	6-8	A L S N Co
9 Wakasa Maru	2923	Nielson			N Y K Jsha
10 & 11 India	4198	Gordon	Shanghai	14-8	P & O Co
12&13 Persia	4155	Bradshaw			P & O Co
14 Linga	957	Rothwell			M M & Co
15 Baskura	1905	Whytehead	Basreh	7-8	M M & Co
16 Dumra	762	Morrison			M M & Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Bhownagar	27-7	Bo S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakeera	K chi	9-8	Bo S N Co

HELD.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Gerd	Andreasen	Bangkok, July 11
	Sardegna	Alberto	Genoa, July 17
	Clan Fraser	Fisheden	Glasgow, June 30
	Umkuzi	Edwards	Natal, July 17

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Banca	Potter	Calcutta
	Elgin	Potts	Calcutta

The steamer Austria, Captain Casulich, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf.
Toronto for Hull.
" Faris for Persian Gulf.
" Sardgna for Genoa, &c.
" Gerd for Bangkok.
" Khosrau for Jeddah, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. steamer Delta, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 3rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 5.

FOR LONDON

Persia s—48 cwts condiments, Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 6 cases brassware, curtains etc., L B Bhootwalla ; 24 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 213 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 8 bales hides, A H Bundally ; 15 cwts fishmaws, A Chagla and Co ; 75 cwts deerhorns, J M Rahimtoola; 75 cwts deerhorns, G Suchedina; 22 1-2 cwts wax J M Rahimtoola ; 2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 126 bales hides and skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 20 bales skins, M Esuf.

FOR HULL

Toronto s—10,000 cwts barley, 6,760 cwts castorseed, 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—2,000 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co; 37,780 cwts linseed, 1,060 cwts poppyseed, 13,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

Beekbergen s—440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, waste and fly K Visram and Co; 435 bales saari cotton, 165 bales gunny cutting, 593 bales cotton waste Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—100 bales cotton M. Munchershah and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,002 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 67 bales sawri cotton. Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed. K. Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,001 cwts linseed. 10,000 cwts wheat C Boggiano and Co ; 1982 cwts wheat J. Fachiri.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—4 bales carpets. Thos Cook and Son.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sardegna s—4,004 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 33 bales sawri cotton Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 100 bales sawri cotton, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR VELETTA.

Persia s—39 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Austria s—41 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Austria s—10 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
India s—100 bales twist, S J David and Co.
Wakasa Maru s—1,579 bales twist, The M B Caisha; 1,000 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—400 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales twist, S J David and Co.
Wakasa Maru s—124 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—16 cases condiments, Maneckjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 800 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakasa Maru s—5 cases condiments, Maneckjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

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White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for cooly hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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BLUTHNER PIANOS

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 6th August, 1912.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

PRIOR to his advent to serious politics, Mr. Montagu's favourable pursuit was ornithology, and he appears to be applying some of its principles to the discovery of rare examples of humanity for inclusion in the Committees he nominates for Indian affairs. The personnel of the Public Service Commission, which is to visit the East in January next, appears to be a striking example of this predilection, and in contemplating some of them one is tempted to recall the Byronic epitaph to the fly in amber. Commencing with the president, we find that Lord Islington—(better known by his old designation of Sir John Dickson-Poynder)—may claim to have some knowledge of commissions as he was a member of the body appointed to investigate the trade relations between the West Indies and Canada, a phase of Colonial economics which can hardly be regarded as a good preface to the more momentous enquiry, for which he has now been selected. He became Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand a couple of years ago and it may be that the Democratic ideals with which he has come into contact in the antipodes are viewed as a useful preparatory experience for an abatement of the ills of bureaucracy still diagnosed as India's principal complaint, only removable by a further extension of the privileges of self-government. For despite the Secretary of State's vehement repudiation of a prospective Commonwealth in the East, a Calcutta meeting has recently re-affirmed the aspirations of Bengal towards a constitution resembling those given to the autonomous units of the Empire. Viewed from this standpoint, Lord Islington's advent will probably be welcomed by extremist politicians, and if he cares to receive it, he will be able to collect some remarkable testimony at Calcutta, regarding the preparedness of Indians for the unqualified control of the country.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has already given us a taste of his quality in the book he produced after a brief tour in India, and by his hostility towards the officialdom which governs it, and sits on safety valves that ought to be wide open. It is unlikely that his opinions have undergone subsequent modification, so we know what to expect from him. In view, moreover, of the cleavage between the Labourites and the Home Government, his second Indian Odyssey may be a clever piece of diplomacy for the temporary exile of a leader who is a dangerous personality at Westminster, when the interests of his party do not square with the policy of the Cabinet. Surely he will not be permitted to preside over the Congress while a member of this Committee, Sir Theodore Morison, is an ex-Principal of the Aligarh College, a present member of the Whitehall Council, and an authority upon Indian economics, regarding which he has written a treatise. But his experiences of official India and the condition under which it works, cannot be extensive, as his own career in the East was limited to educational matters in which the Mahomedans were interested. Lord Dufferin translated an ex-correspondent of the *Times* to India as his Private Secretary, a position which Sir Mackenzie Wallace filled with much credit to himself and his chief, but the present is the first occasion on which an active member of the hierarchy of Printing House Square has been metamorphosed into an official Commissioner for the Orient. Sir Valentine Chirol, however, has very real qualifications for his new sphere, as he is one of the best living authorities on present day condition in India and the Middle East as demonstrated by volumes which are classics on the questions discussed in their pages. Lord Ronaldshay's acquaintance with India dates from a dozen years ago, when he became an A.-D.-C. on Lord Curzon's staff, and had opportunities of visualising the inner circles of officialdom at Calcutta and Simla. But since then he has travelled extensively in the Middle East and has published some very readable records of his experiences, while as a Parliamentarian of Conservative principles he has developed a taste for interrogatives and a capacity for making telling speeches on questions which he has studied and understands. The last name in this remarkable list is that of an Oxford Professor, Mr. Laurens Fisher, who, as a College Don, may have come into contact with budding Civilians during their residence at the University, but who has no personal knowledge of the gorgeous East and its kaleidoscopic types of humanity.

To the other personalities in Mr. Montagu's ornithological collection, we take no exception, for they are all of a representative character, though there are some notable omissions. Why, for example, does not that eminent ex-Bombay Civilian, Sir Frederick Lely, find a place in the list? He was a dominant member of the last Royal Commission, which itinerated India five years ago in the interests of decentralisation, and is the author of a readable little treatise on "The Better Governing of India," which struck the first note of alarm regarding the declension of the service from its old ideals and the growing estrangement between district officers and their subjects. There are, of course, dozens of others whose claims for inclusion in an enquiry of this kind are not less apparent than his, but it seems to us that his presence on the late Commission and his study of one of the principal subjects to be considered by the heterogenous gathering of next year, give him peculiar qualifications, for a seat upon it, and his omission, is therefore, a regrettable incident. The nomination of Mr. Madge, who is a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is a compliment to the domiciled community, of which he is the acknowledged leader and spokesman. He may be able to do something towards the reopening of the avenues of official employment which are now closed so tightly against the white and coloured classes whose educational interests and general advancement have just been reviewed by the Simla Conference. The three Indian members are typical representatives of the best popular interests, both Hindu and Mahomedan, while it is gratifying to note that two of them are Bombay men, in no need of commendation forms for their personal and political worth. The Islamic delegate is a judge of the Madras High Court, whither he was translated from Bengal a short while ago, and last week presided over a most successful Mahomedan Educational Conference at Bangalore, at which the made one of the most eloquent addresses that has ever been uttered at these periodical gatherings. For the rest, it remains to be seen how this composite body will acquit itself in the difficult task of adjusting European and Indian interests in the public services, and the recommendation of such fundamental changes as may be necessary to meet the growing aspirations of orientals for official employment in the higher grades, without unduly risking British dominancy, which Lord Crewe has just pledged himself to maintain at all hazards.

MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT TO INDIA.

THE impending visit by Mr. Montagu, Under-Secretary of State for India, to this country, will not be an epoch-making affair, but we can all hope that it will cure some of the ignorance which he was displayed recently when dealing with questions concerning the land which gives to him his present office. We have already referred to his speech on the Indian Budget, and since then Sir John Hewett, the distinguished Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, has provided material for criticism of the manner in which the Under-Secretary dealt with Indian education. It will be remembered, that Mr. Montagu made special reference to the Technological Institute which is to be established at Cawnpore, and which he quoted as an earnest that technical education was going to be advanced throughout India. It was a most unhappy quotation, for this Institute is a glaring example of the maladroitness with which the present powers at the India Office have been dealing with various Indian projects. Let us see what Sir John Hewett has to say on the subject: "We opened an Industrial Conference at Naini Tal, full of hope, almost five years ago. What in the opinion of most of us is the most important part of it—the crowning portion of the edifice which we sought to build—I mean the Technological Institute, was recommended to superior authority in September, 1907, by the Local Government; it received the sanction of the Secretary of State in August last, but in a form very different from that which we had ourselves contemplated." What splendid enthusiasm in the cause of higher education. The Cawnpore scheme was designed by men on the spot, thoroughly competent through the experience of a life-time to design the scheme, sent to the Government of India where we presume it was again scrutinized by men also thoroughly competent. Thence it went to the India Office. Four years elapse, and the project comes back "sanctioned" but, again to quote Sir John Hewett, "in a form very different from that which we had ourselves contemplated." It is a pity, almost beyond expression, that when the Government of India places such projects as this before the Secretary of State, they should be so mutilated. Far better that they should be vetoed altogether. In India, as we have suggested previously, the men who promote such schemes bring to their designing the experience gained during a lengthy period, and they have also the benefit of possessing colleagues and subordinates who are equally capable of judging between the right and the wrong way of doing things.

VIVISECTION.

THE annual Home Office report on vivisection and experiments on living animals in England and Scotland during last year shows that there is no practical decrease. The total number of experiments was 95,203, or a decrease only of some five hundred and twenty, a figure which is too small to be regarded as anything more than would be due to ordinary fluctuation. The report, however, lays stress on the point that these experiments can only be carried out by those who hold licenses, while licenses are not issued by the Home Office to any but persons who can produce recommendations from people of high scientific standing and who by their training are fitted to undertake experimental work and profit by it. The total number of such persons, who held licenses last year, was 562 and of these 135 performed no experiments. Anæsthetics are used in all cases, except where a special certificate is granted, and none has ever been issued in a case of a serious operation. A large number of experiments, largely inoculations, and performed at laboratories of official authorities, under whose auspices bacteorological investigation is conducted. In one instance fish are the subjects of experiments, the condition being tested, by its effect upon their health, of the effluent from a sewage farm. Over 21,000 experiments were performed for Government, county, municipal and public health authorities and nearly 13,000 for the preparation and testing of anti-toxic sera and vaccines and testing of drugs. The report describes fully the precautions, which are taken to prevent unnecessary cruelty and would be enough to convince even anti-vivisectionists, that so long as such experiments are regarded as necessary to science they are conducted under the most humane conditions, which are possible.

AN INDIAN "SUPERSTITION."

THE current number of *East and West* which, by the way, contains a touching reference to the late Mr. B. M. Malabari, the founder and editor of the magazine, gives space to an article by Constance Clyde on "On reaching out for pain" which one reads with a certain sense of disappointment. In ordinary circumstances, perhaps, the article would scarcely call for much comment, but there is a passage in the conclusions of the authoress which we do not think should be allowed to pass without a denial. She writes :—"Time was when the people of India crushed themselves beneath the wheels of a car in which sat a god. This was superstition, but what of the superstition of English clergymen who preach the duty of the poor to let themselves be crushed beneath the wheels of English commercialism and industrialism? They, too, have put a god where no god should be." Granted the superstition of the Juggernaut car; but "the superstition of the English clergymen" is not so obvious, at any rate, we have never heard of any who have preached the duty of the poor to let themselves be crushed beneath the wheels of English commercialism and industrialism. We do not wish to charge the authoress of the article in question with impertinence in that she writes of things of which she knows little or nothing, but we do think that such views as these should be treated by those responsible for the conduct of Indian magazines with the utmost reserve.

PATENT MEDICINES.

WE have already referred to the proceedings of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines, which are of particular interest to residents of India. So many original suggestions are being made by prominent people for the further protection of the public that we make no excuse for returning to the subject. Sir Malcolm Morris, a distinguished London physician proposes that all patent medicines should be censored. He suggests that this should be done by three Commissioners, one a chemist, who would be able to analyse medicines and test the truth of statements made on their behalf, the second, a doctor of experience, who could testify to the curative properties of the ingredients, and the third, an independent member, possibly a lawyer. Sir Malcolm is a specialist in skin diseases, and while he admitted that some proprietary medicines for these complaints are useful and should not be interefered with, he said, a larger number did harm, while others were purely local and quite useless. There can be no doubt that such a censorship would give the public a large measure of protection in cases where harmful or valueless medicines are now sold under a false representation, but whether such cases are frequent or otherwise we are not in a position to know.

THE "BOYCOTT."

THE Commissioner of the Calcutta police has we see issued the usual notice prohibiting processions and meetings to celebrate the boycott anniversary which in other years has been held on the 7th of August. As a matter of fact, we believe we are right in saying that even in Bengal the notice will come only as a reminder that such a movement as the boycott ever existed. From the practical point of view it died long ago, while the great changes announced at Delhi, while His Majesty was holding Durbar, however, ill-timed and objectionable they may or may not have been, swept away in a moment the foundation on which the boycott movement was built—the partition of Bengal. But we believe the boycott died a natural death as all economic fallacies must. But whatever was the cause of its disappearance, it has gone, and Bengal, where it principally flourished, will be the better for it.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya," with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden, at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

OWING to continued ill-health the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell has decided to resign his seat on the Bench of the Bombay High Court.

A "GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY" published at Simla, on August 2, states :—"Intelligence having been received of the death of the Emperor of Japan, K.G., full Court-mourning is ordered for three weeks from the 30th of July, 1912. When attending at the Viceregal Court, ladies will appear in black. Officers in uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm throughout the period of Court-mourning."

MILITARY MATTERS.

National Service League and its Ideals.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 19.

The current number of the *Army Review* contains an exhaustive reply to Colonel Reeve's paper in the April number, setting forth the ideals of the National Service League, and proposals for their attainment. Briefly, the position taken by the National Service League is that the numbers provided by the scheme for the Territorial force, i.e., a maximum of 315,000, are insufficient, for the purpose for which the force is intended, and have not so far been attained in practice, nor are they likely to be in the future on a voluntary basis, that the shortage of officers is particularly noticeable, and largely discounts the efficiency of the Home Defence Force, that the numbers should be raised to 550,000, including 150,000 recruits annually, by a measure of compulsion and that the training period, which is considered inadequate, should be increased. It is estimated that the additional cost would be four and a half millions annually if the proposals were carried out, and that the result would be that "the trained soldiers would consist of the pick of the population, every one of them would be known to be over the age of 19 and all would have received a training which should enable them, with a numerical superiority of three to one, to deal decisively with any invading force that is likely to land on our shores" under the title "Our requirements for Home Defence." The General Staff, or the Editor of the *Army Review*, under their inspiration deals at length with the points raised in Colonel Reeve's paper, and incidentally reviews in detail the whole question of the defence of these islands, setting forth the position as it appears to those on whom the responsibility rests. This responsibility is divided at the outset between Government and its military and naval advisers. The political appreciation of the situation must precede and form the basis of the military appreciation, and Government alone are in a position to express an opinion on the political situation, which, moreover, changes, if not from day to-day, at all events with greater rapidity than would allow of defensive measures being carried out to meet each change in the arrangement of the diplomatic cards. It rests, therefore, with Government to define so far as possible the

MOST SERIOUS COMPLICATION THAT MIGHT ARISE,

so that in preparing to meet that, we may also be in a position to deal with such minor incidents as might occur. This having been defined, it rests with the Defence Committee and the General Staff of the army and navy to advice on the requirements, naval and military, to meet the case. As up to this point all the material is absolutely secret, it follows that the inspired contribution to the discussion in the *Army Review* can only deal with generalities and not with any concrete, definite problem. Incidentally, also, it is hinted, that not having access to the Government appreciation of the political situation, the National Service League must have drawn on their imaginations for their facts, a dig which might perhaps have been omitted with advantage, as perusal of the two papers does not reveal much divergence between the assumptions of presumed and assumed ignorance. In both cases it has been necessary to assume the possibility of certain situations arising in order to state the problems, and Tweedledum and Tweedledee were not most alike. However, that perhaps is hypercriticism. Let us pass on to the argument, which briefly summed up, amounts to this:—A restatement and a remarkably clear one of the principles which should govern our preparations for Imperial defence. It must be the offensive-defensive, not passive in any single point; our insular position denies the navy as the first line, the expeditionary force the second, the home defence troops the third.

THE ADEQUACY OF THE FIRST LINE.

may, it is considered, be assumed as regards the present, and the assumption is carried farther that the navy will, in the future, be maintained at sufficient strength to give reasonable assurance against invasion in force. Until by a successful fleet action, or otherwise the question of naval supremacy in home waters is settled in our favour, the fleet could not be detached from its primary duty of bringing the enemy's fleet to battle, nor could the expeditionary force be sent out of the country, no matter how largely the strength of the home defence army were increased. When the time arrives for the expeditionary force to be despatched, the situation would be such that no landing could be effected by any force of such dimensions as to be beyond the strength with which the existing Territorial force would be sufficient to cope. In these circumstances it is unnecessary and would be unwise to introduce compulsion or to spend the extra sum of four and a half millions, probably a good deal more, which could be better devoted to other forms of Imperial defence, the navy or the expeditionary force, in short, the units of the strategically active, rather than those of the strategically passive defence. The argument, of which I have given only a very brief summary, is ably worked out in detail and is well worth reading and re-reading, not only by your military readers, but by all who would make themselves conversant with the principles that underlie all our preparations for Imperial defence. Though differing from the point of view in detail of the National Service League, the writer expresses himself

FULLY IN SYMPATHY WITH THEIR OBJECTS.

He acknowledges that the purpose of the League is unselfishly patriotic, and that it includes men who have established a right to respect and admiration, but he doubts whether their proposals would fulfil their objects, and ventures to think that the money, which their adoption would cost, would not be well spent. But excellent though the article is, there is one point on which it invites criticism, and that point is the assumption that the defence programme is the result of expert naval and military advice on the situation as defined by the Minister, responsible for foreign policy. It does not require a very long memory to recall instances in which the advice of military and naval experts has been quoted in support of widely divergent schemes of organization and reorganization for our military forces, and it may reasonably be doubted whether the margin of safety, recommended by these experts, has not been whittled down under pressure brought to bear from motives of political expediency unconnected with foreign affairs. If the public were assured that things in this respect are as sketched by the writer of "Our Requirements for Home Defence", the National Service League would cease to exist for want of members. That it still continues to exist proves that a large section of the public do not share the optimistic views of the Editor of the *Army Review*.

TRANSPORTS IN THE FIELD.

Ever since the South African war, constant efforts have been made to solve the difficulties of transport in the field, and obtain an all-round useful cast, suitable for use under varying conditions of service. During the autumn manœuvres in East Anglia, it is intended to try a new pattern cast designed by Captain Douglas Jones, of the Army Service Corps. It is collapsible, and built of finely drawn steel, capable of bearing a heavy load, whilst its lightness of construction would enable it to pass over a country where good roads do not exist. It is mounted on a pair of wheels and when not in use folds quite flat. It is thus easily conveyed to any required point when not in use. It can be drawn by horses, mules or oxen, or can be attached as part of a train behind a motor lorry or tractor. It is extremely simple in construction and all parts are interchangeable, repairs in case of a breakdown can thus be easily effected by means of a few tools carried in the cart itself and without skilled assistance. These officers, who have seen and used the cart have reported favourably upon it, and if it stands the test of use during the manœuvres, it will probably be largely ordered by the War Office. It would, I think, be in many ways an improvement on the cart now used in India, but the initial cost would, I fancy, be greater. On the other hand, there would be a considerable saving on the cost of its transport by rail and sea and increased carrying capacity without increasing the total weight behind the animals. If, therefore, it proved to have an equally long life and not to cost more in upkeep, it would seem to be worthy of consideration for adoption by the Transport Corps in India.

The roll collar which has so universally superseded the closely buttoned upright collar in khaki in India, will shortly be sanctioned for the Home service dress. It has already been adopted by the Guards, and the innovation has been winked at by the authorities. It is also rumoured that the shako will reappear, ousting the Prussian head dress adopted in 1878.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Sacred Peacock."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read an article in your esteemed paper of even date, a contribution from Sir George Birdwood's pen, and Mr. Athelstane's Riley's letter in the "Times." Both gentlemen are absolutely correct, in declaring Schwager's Peacock, not to be what it was represented, i.e., the Sacred Peacock, "Malik-i-Tawus," of the Yezidis. And while I am sorry to see, that it took them so long to find the truth, I am pleased to see that they both agree with my statement (sent you on the 29th July,) informing you that Mr. Imri Schwager's Bird was not the supposed "Malik-i-Tawus" the Sacred Bird of the Yezidis. These two gentlemen have given their opinion which no one dare dispute, and without even their seeing or reading my statement. Sir George Birdwood, in his remark, has made a slight mistake in saying, "Mr. Athelstane Riley is probably the only living European who saw it in its original condition." I beg to point out that the world is too large, for a man to be certain about of what he says. I have had the honour of seeing the original "Malik-i-Tawus," in its glory at "Tul-Kaif," which is only a few miles from Mousle. (Nineveh), in company with Mr. J. McCallum, an Englishman, an engineer who brought the Turkish telegraph line from Constantinople to Nineveh in 1861. I can go one further by telling you about these people (Yezidis) and their religious rights, which very few men can tell you, owing to my knowledge of the Kurdish Language, which is the only language they speak, I was at home with them. And owing to the good treatment they received from Sir Henry Layard, they came to worship his memory, and also any Englishman they came across. Hence Mr. McCallum had no difficulty in penetrating their Sacred Temple, at "Tul-Kaif."

The point now to be settled is as Sir Hercules Read says in the "Pall Mall Gazette," is the real provenance of the Schwagar Peacock. Sir George Birdwood says "Lahore," Mr. Athelstane Riley says "Persia. "This gentleman is quite correct. I can also vouch for this and say, as I said in my letter of the 29th July. This Peacock of Mr. Imri Schwager, was made in Isfahan (Persia) where they are made now up-to-date. I therefore am in a position to answer the question. i. e. as an article of worship, the Peacock of Mr. Schwager, has no provenance but as his factory, his provenance is Isfahan. and the maker is Haji Salih, not Haji Sahib, as the "Bombay Gazette" had put it. And from this man I bought it for Rs. 75 (£ 5.) Mr. Athelstane Riley is quite right in saying. "If anybody paid" some thousands of pounds for it he was grievously swindled and I doubt whether a dealer would give £ 10, for it. "He would not if he were familiar with the bazars of the East." No one has paid "thousands of pounds" not even £10, I paid £5 and Mr. Schwager Rs. 95 (£6-6-8)—Yours etc.

A. M. JACOB,
Late of Simla.

Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On behalf of the Committee of this Chamber, I beg to inform you, that the report appearing in your contemporary of Saturday, and some other papers about "Merchants and Railway" is misleading, whoever supplied the information. The question of the grievances of Cawnpore merchants was brought to the notice of this Chamber some time back, and since then it has been representing to the Government with regard to the matter. It was as a consequence of this representation that the Hon. Sir T. Wynne had an interview with the Committee in Bombay and kindly promised them to hold an enquiry at Cawnpore. Such an enquiry was held on July 30th and was attended by myself and Mr. Narainjee Haribhai as representatives of this Chamber. The statements in the report about one Mr. Hallail Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Bhatia Mitra Munda Association, are, I regret, far from true. That Association had no connection with this enquiry and Mr. Hallai also simply attended the meeting, but was expressly asked by us not to interfere in the proceedings. Notwithstanding this, he interfered some times, but was promptly asked by us to stop from doing so. All that is mentioned in the report about Mr. Hallai saying this thing and suggesting that thing, is a merely garbled version of the facts. The only spokesmen on behalf of the Chamber were myself and Mr. Narainjee Haribhai, Hon. Secretary, Grain Merchants' Association. I hope, you will kindly give publicity to these facts, so that there may be no misconception about the proceedings. I shall send you a full report of the proceedings after I receive the approval of the Hon. Sir T. Wynne to whom I have sent the same. Thanking you in anticipation, I beg, etc.,

J. N. MEHTA.
Secretary.

Warning to Emigrants to South Africa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the fact that certain emigration agencies are reported to be organising Indian emigration to, among other places, South Africa, may I ask you kindly to publish this warning to all persons, who are unable to pass a servo education test in a European language against proceeding to South Africa, as they are certain to be rejected on arrival and will be compelled to return to India at their own cost. I will also ask the persons responsible for the organisation of such emigration to remember that in so doing, they are perpetrating a great injury upon their countrymen in South Africa. Yours, &c.,

HENRY S. L. POLAK.

Bombay, August 5.

THE Italian Minister of War has published a list of the names of the Turkish prisoners of war who have been captured since the outbreak of hostilities. The list is as follows: Eighty-eight officers (of whom twenty-four have been repatriated), fifty-seven non-commissioned officers, 160 corporals, and 1,430 soldiers (of whom two have been repatriated). Three corporals and nineteen soldiers have died. The total number of prisoners is 1,741, of whom, excluding those repatriated or dead, 1,693 are at present in Italy.

THE MINISTRY.

RUMOURED IMPENDING CHANGES.

Interesting Forecast as to the India Office.

LORD CREWE IS FEELING THE STRAIN."

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The *Times* states that there is reason to believe that changes in the Ministry are pending, involving a by-election in Scotland.

Rumours that the Master of Elibank is relinquishing his duties have been revived.

It is possible that Lord Gladstone, who has just arrived in England, may not return to South Africa.

LATER.

The alleged impending changes in the Cabinet are the chief topic of conversation. The changes are said to be based on two certainties, namely, the retirement of Lord Morley and the return of Lord Gladstone to England. It is also believed that Lord Crewe is feeling the strain of the India. Office, and it would cause no surprise if he succeeded Lord Morley, while the name of the Master of Elibank is coupled with the Governor-Generalship of South Africa.

Other reports are that Mr. Birrell will go to the Lords with a less exacting post, and that Mr. Herbert Samuel will succeed to the Irish Secretaryship.

A message from Cape Town, dated July 18th says:—

Lord Gladstone, the Governor-General, sailed for England yesterday.

His Excellency was seen off by a large number of distinguished personages, including Lord de Villiers, Chief Justice of South Africa, and Mr. Hart, Mayor of Cape Town. Captain Carruthers accompanies Lord Gladstone, who is expected to return in October or November with Lady Gladstone. Lord de Villiers will act as Governor-General in the meantime and Mr. Hart as High Commissioner.

THE BALKANS.

Conflict between Turks and Montenegrins.

CETINJE, Aug. 4.

Fighting between the Turkish and Montenegrin frontier guards broke out yesterday morning and lasted till late in the evening. The Montenegrins allege that the Turks were the aggressors.

The Montenegrins stormed the Turkish entrenchment. They say that fifty Turks were killed and that they themselves lost twelve killed and fifteen wounded.

SALONIKA, Aug. 5.

The explosion reported yesterday took place at Kochana, not at Uskub.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Effect of the New Naval Convention.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Comment on the Franco-Russian Naval Convention, which has recently formed the subject of conversations between the French and Russian staffs, is crystallising into speculation as to how it affects the Mediterranean, and whether it provides for the co-operation of the Russian Black Sea Fleet in certain eventualities.

The Austrian Press discusses the possibility of the establishment of Russian, French and Italian naval bases in the Ægean Sea, in which case Austria would certainly submit a similar claim.

The *Times'* correspondent in Paris says there are good reasons for believing that an exchange of views between the British and French naval authorities preceded the conclusion of the Convention.

AN AVIATION FEAT.

Two Passengers across the Channel.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The English airman, Moorhouse, with two passengers, has crossed the Channel from Douai to Ashford in an aeroplane. The machine, which was built to carry five, was smashed on landing, uprooting a tree. The occupants were uninjured. The aeroplane had travelled 140 miles in two hours.

STORMS IN ENGLAND.

Several Boy Scouts and others Drowned.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Storms and floods prevailed in England yesterday, and many drowning fatalities occurred.

A cutter with 23 boy scouts and other passengers on board capsized off Sheppey, and nine scouts were drowned. Coast-guards rescued the others.

Four boy scouts were drowned while bathing at Rottingdean and Brighton.

THE KHOTAN MASSACRE.

Chinese Government to Pay Compensation.

PEKING, Aug. 4.

China has agreed to the Russian demands for compensation in the case of the killing of Said Effendi, a Russian Mussulman, in Khotan. The Prefect and the Magistrate have been dismissed and an officer will be responsible for the trial in open court.

The Russian Consul, at Kashgar and local officials, will fix the amount of the compensation.

THE HAVRE STRIKE.

HAVRE, Aug. 4.

The seamen who went on strike on the 21st of July, now recognizing the hopelessness of the strike, have resumed work.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

Vote of "Want of Confidence" Passed.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.

The Senate has adopted the Government motion, interpreting the Constitution as meaning that the present Chamber is merely a continuation of the last, and that therefore its mandate has expired. An *irade* dissolving the Chamber is expected to-day.

LATER.

The Chamber, so far from accepting the Government's and the Senate's interpretation of the Coustitution, to-day passed a vote of want of confidence in the Government, which then adjourned *sine die*. Thus a direct conflict arises between the Committee of Union and Progress, who dominate the Chamber and are supported by a considerable section of the military, and the Government, which is backed by a strong military force and is confronted with the Albanian rebellion, the leaders of which insist upon a dissolution.

CHARGE OF ESPIONAGE.

Arrest of Five English Yachtsmen.

BERLIN, August 5.

The *Lokalanzeiger* states that five English yachtsmen have been arrested on suspicion of espionage.

It is stated that two landed and photographed the new torpedo shooting stands.

The yacht was searched, and many photographic plates of harbours were found.

LATER.

According to the *Lokalanzeiger* the arrest of five English yachtsmen took place at Eckernsfoerde. The fact that there was no crew on the yacht is considered suspicious.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Convention of Progressive Party.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.

Forty-seven States are sending delegates to the Progressive Convention, which opens to-day. It purposes nominating Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency. Many women delegates will be present, and the Suffragists will play an important part in the proceedings.

The New York correspondent of the "Standard" writes:—A possibility may attend the approaching Presidential election that will make it unique in the history of the United States. A farseeing Congressman announced recently that perhaps no President would be elected. This was received merely as a "scare," and people generally doubted the possibility of such an incident. Now, however, it appears not unlikely. The President of the United States is elected not by the people, as supposed, but by what is known as the Electoral College, made up of representatives from each of the States. These representatives are chosen at the election which will be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in next November. The majority vote in this Electoral College is necessary to elect a President. If three candidates should stand for the Presidency, and all win some States, a majority vote for any one man in the College might be thus made impossible.

The Constitution of the United States provides for such an event by saying that when it takes place the Lower House of Congress shall elect a President and the Senate shall elect a Vice-President. The Constitution further says that when the election goes to Congress each State represented shall be entitled to one vote, and a man to be President must secure the vote of a majority of the States. Forty-eight States are in the Union; consequently a candidate would have to get the votes of 25 States. It happens at this time that 22 States are represented by Republicans, 22 by Democrats, and in the remaining four States the representatives are just equally divided—in other words, they are tied—and neither a Democrat nor a Republican could secure the essential 25 States, and thus no President would be selected.

The Senate, composed of two representatives from each State, is now strongly Republican; hence the selection of a Republican Vice-President would be certain, and, as the Constitution provides, in the absence of a President, this Vice-President would become head of the Government. So it comes about naturally, but remarkably, that the man nominated at Chicago for Republican Vice-President has a better chance of becoming executive head of the nation than has any one of the men who may be nominated for President.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

SYDNEY, August 5.

Langford claims the championship in view of Johnson's reported retirement.

CALCUTTA CHEQUE STORY.

Alleged Attempt to Cheat a Bank.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

An account is published of an attempt made to cheat the Chartered Bank in Calcutta of Rs. 9,734. On Friday a young man presented a cheque for that amount purporting to have been drawn on the account of George P. Harris of Messrs. Blacker and Co., in favour of J. Brown. When the cheque came to the accountant his suspicions were aroused as he was aware that Mr. Harris was in England. The police were sent for, but in the meantime the man who presented the cheque made himself scarce. Shortly afterwards another man made enquiries about the cheque and he was arrested. Police enquiries are proceeding.

CHARGE AGAINST A PRIEST.

Alleged Leader in Looting and Rioting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, August 5.

Of the sixty-seven men, who headed by Father Jerome Fernandes, priest, were charged with the looting of the British steamer "Zinnia" and afterwards rioting, thirteen were discharged, the remaining fifty-four being committed to take their trial before the Nagercil Sessions Court. Six were enlarged on bail, including Father Jerome Fernandes.

Regarding two others, Mr. K. G. Sesha Iyer moved the High Court for bail on Saturday. The Government pleader opposed. The Chief Justice ordered the enlargement of two men on bail.

The case begins on August 19th.

JUDICIAL MORALITY.

Grave Charges against a District Judge.

A BARRISTER'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, Aug. 5.

The Special Commissioners, Col. Popham, Young, Mr. Martineau, Sessions Judge and Mr. Renouf, District Magistrate, Rawal Pindi, appointed by the local Government under Act 37 of 1850 to enquireinto the charge of bribery against Lala Pohuram, late District Judge, Attock, under suspension met to-day, Col. Popham Young presided.

Messrs. Bhagatram (Jullundur), Bakhshi Mulraj (Rawal Pindi), Pindidas (Campbellpur). barristers, and Lala Hemraj, pleader, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, in his opening address, read the articles of the charge alleging the receiving by the accused of a bribe of Rs.2000, and a Kabul shawl, from the defendant in the case Noorbaksh, plaintiff, versus Noormohammed, defendant. The facts stated were that on the 18th of August, 1911, Noor Mohammed, through his Mukhtear Mohammad Latif paid the bribe to Lala Pohuram, but the judgment being unduly delayed Mohammad Latif was sent to Pindi to see Lala Pohuram to ask him to expedite the decision. The accused demanded Rs. 500 more. This sum was also deposited in Campbellpur by Noor Mohammed, the understanding being that the money was to be paid after the decision, But Noormahomed learning that the opposite party had outbid him went to the accused and received back one hundred sovereigns, As to the amount remaining, thirty-three sovereigns, the accused said they were retained by Mohommed Latif, the Mukhtear of Noor Mohammad.

Certain members of the local bar sent a representation to Government who referred the matter to the Chief Court, and the Divisional Judge of Attock was ordered by the Chief Court to hold an enquiry which he did and on his report the present enquiry was ordered by the local Government.

A REMARKABLE AGREEMENT.

Mr. Bhagatram Puri, barrister, the first witness, examined, stated:—Last year I was practising at Campbellpur. Noor Mohammad was represented by two pleaders before my engagement; but being apprehensive about the result of the case he engaged me also. Toward the close of the case I noticed a remarkable change in his expectation. He virtually abandoned certain witnesses whom he was most anxious to procure before. He gave no reasons for it, but after the case was fixed for arguments I found him very down-hearted and he informed me that he had paid one hundred and thirty-three sovereigns and a Kabul shawl to the accused, but the oppssite party having outbidden him a decree for Rs. 18,000 was sure to be passed against him.

Before the judgement Noor Mohamad came to me again with Chaudri Mohammad Asghar, a pleader, to have my advice about the return of the bribe. He also wanted to institute a regular complaint, but Government sanction being necessary for the intiation of a complaint nothing was decided. Next morning (the 29th November) Noor Mohamad informed me that he had got back one hundred sovereigns and the Kabul shawl, but complained about the remaining thirty-three sovereigns. He further informed me that the accused had told him that the suit would be decreed against him and so it was on the same day.

Questioned by the President, the witness replied that he did not recollect whether Noor Mohammed had informed him of his intention of going to the accused for the refund of the bribe.

The witness proceeded: A month or more before this, Mr. Bhagat and myself as barrister and Messrs Gurdasram, Fazeli Lahi, Alfdin Mohammed Asghar and Gyan Chand, pleaders, signed an agreement with the object of bringing to the notice of the authorities the matter of the corruption of Lala Pohuram. Seven copies were made one for each party. It was done with the object of guarding against any of the signatories withdrawing from fear of the accused. A letter was also drafted, but was not despatched. We could not see the Divisional Judge as we intended, because he was out of the station. Some time after that the Divisional Judge sent for us on December 11th and enquired whether we had drawn up the agreement. a copy of which he showed to us. On being asked how the Divisional Judge got the copy of the agreement the witness stated that it was represented that one of the signatories had lost it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bhagatram the witness said the accused came to Campbellpur in 1910.

QUEER DINNER PARTIES.

Witness continued.—I knew him before that. At the accused's suggestion dinner parties by rotation were started. The members consisted of the Public Prosecutor, Lala Dewan Chand, and the Sub-Divisional Officer among others. Some time afterwards there was a row between the sons of Messrs. Lachmi Narain and Mr. Bhagat. The latter is my brother-in-law when Mr. Zachmi Narain gave a dinner party I was not formally invited as it was not necessary. Before Mr. Lachmi Narain came to Campbellpur there was a Bar Association. Another Bar Association library was formed with Mr Alafdin as President. Each member had to contribute Rs 50. Mr. Lachmi Narain became a defaulter and never proposed to wind up the library. On May 11th a marriage feast was given by Lala Dewan Chand Lala Pohuram was not there. There was no row in our presence, but the row took place after we left in which Gurmukh Singh, a peon employed by the accused stabbed a servant of Lala Dewan Chand, A case was started in which the accused tried to put in the mouth of the peon various aspersions against myself and others of the party. Gurmukh Singh was convicted. I with Messrs Bhandari and Bhagat saw the Sessions Judge to complain against the conference which assembled every day at the accused's house to decide upon the cross-examination questions directly involving our honour. The men forming the conference were no parties to the case.

The case is proceeding.

DRINK EVIL.

Restriction on Liquor Traffic in Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 5.

In reply to a representation by Mr. Pilkington, the Planter delegate to the last Mysore Representative Assembly, that drink traffic among Coorg populations be restricted. The Excise Commissioner announces to-day that "arrack" shops have been reduced this year by 67, toddy shops by 81 and shops at country fairs by 132. The subject of further limiting the facilities for obtaining drink, he adds, is constantly engaging his attention.

PROSPERITY IN MADRAS.

Presidency Bank's Record Year of Business.

A FAIR PROSPECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Madras wae held this evening. Sir Hugh Fraser, in moving the adoption of the report and the accounts, referred to the increase of capital from Rs. 60,00,000 to Rs. 75,00,000. Referring to the business a of the bank during the past half year he said:—Throughout the Presidency trade had been good and full employment was found for the banks resources. In fact, I may say Southern India is enjoyiug a spell of prosperity. The crops on the whole has been plentiful and high values have been realised by cultivators, At the moment, prospects point to a continuance of this prosperity, but it must not be forgotten that India is a country which from time to time is afflicted with failure of monsoon rains, and deficiency in rainfall for a couple of seasons in succession tell its tale in a very drastic fashion. I hope however we may not be visited with deficient rainfall for many years to come.

In conclusion, the speaker announced that the directors had decided to grant a bonus of five per cent on the annual pay to the entire staff of the bank in recognition of good work done. The bonus will amount to Rs. 37,000. The results of the past half year constitutes a record in the Bank's history.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Future of Sibpur Engineering College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug 5.

At the Sibpur Civil Engineering College prize distribution ceremony this afternoon the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon made an important announcement as to the future of the college and of industrial training in Bengal. He said that the Committee appointed in January had recommended that the present college should be removed from Sibpur, that a Technical College should be established in the heart of Calcutta and that independent of this Institute a well equipped residential Civil Engineering College should be established in Bengal.

With regard to the site of this College it was necessary that there should be completely equipped laboratories, chemical, physical, and industrial, and it must therefore be associated with other educational institutions. The Government had therefore asked the Decca University Committee to consider whether a scheme for a civil engineering college could be suitably evolved as part of the general scheme for the new residential university at Dacca.

An apprehension had been expressed that the changes proposed might include the abolition of the present college of engineering, so far as Bengal was concerned and the establishment of some great central college of engineering elsewhere in India at which students from all parts of India would be trained together, The question which presented itself to the Government of Bengal, was, however, one of transfer and not of abolition.

Whatever the attractions of the scheme for an Imperial College might have they did not outweigh the grave consequence that might ensure to Bengal by the restriction of facilities hitherto offered of obtaining in the Province the highest possible education in Engineering. The Government was therefore prepared to press for the continuance of these facilities.

RANGOON CHIEF COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

Mr. Justice Ormond and Mr Justice Toomey will return from leave next month Mr. Justice Robinson will then go on long leave and Mr. Justice Young on short leave. Sir Charles Fox will take leave about February and Mr Justice Young will then be reappointed to act as a judge of the Chief Court.

VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The details of the Viceroy's Autumn tour are still unsetted. His Excellency will tour in Kashmir, Bikaner and may subsequently visit Nagpur.

Lord Hardinge will arirve at Delhi just before Christmas.

THE BOYCOTT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The Commissioner of Police has issued orders prohibiting processions and meetings to celebrate the Boycott anniversary on the 7th of August next.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Mr. Justice Chaudhari presided last evening over the annual meeting of the Bengal Depressed Classes Mission. This is the fourth year of the existence of the Mission, the object of which is mainly to spread education among the backward classes. During last year, twenty-two Lower and Upper Primary schools with nine hundred pupils, were started under the supervision of the Mission. Sir Gurudas Banerjee, the Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu and others explained the usefulness of the mission.

ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

The Hon Mr. Justice Rattigan of the Chief Court has accepted the permanent presidentship af Anglo-Indian Association of the Punjab and the Frontier Province of which Mr. E. W. Parker, Advocae, had hitherto been provisional President. The *Civil and Mitary Gazette* hopes that now thac this important office has been filled the Anglo-Indian commity will join in large numbers.

THE King of Italy has conferred the insignia of Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy on Sir Charles Macara for his services to the cotton industry and the International Institute of Agriculture.

ISLINGTON COMMISSION.

Protest by National Congress Committee.

"DISAPPOINTMENT."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

The United Provinces Congress Committee have appointed a sub-committee to draw up a representation to be submitted to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy expressing their disappointment at the constitution of the Public Service Commission, and in the meanwhile have sent a cable to Lord Crewe on the subject praying for the appointment of at least two more Congres members.

THE CO-OPTED MEMBERS,

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

No appointment of co-optive members to the Islington Commission has yet been made. A similar experiment was made with the last Police Commission and some of the co-optive members, prominent among them being Sir Robert Carlyle, did full work. As soon as the Secretary's appointment is settled the preliminary arrangements will begin and, possibly, each department will take steps to do some spade work for the Commission in which members who are in India, particularly Mr. Sly, can co-operate as was done by Sir William Meyer for the Decentalisation Commission.

GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

Although Sir George Clarke is due to vacate the Governorship of Bombay on the 18th of October no news is yet available about his successor and so nothing can he said with any certainty about the rumoured appointment of Lord Chelmsford to Bombay.

The practice of appointing heads of Provinces six months ahead of the vacaucy is no longer observed.

SHIRAZ ROADS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

The Shiraz correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes under date of July 18: The state of the roads shows no improvement. The rate of transport on the Bushire road has risen to an unheard of figure owing to increasing exactions of tribesmen and their Khans. As for the south-east districts not a single caravan has come in. This means serious dislocation of trade and business in Shiraz which is paralysed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

Major-General Payne, commanding Burma Divisions, arrived from Simla today.

BANGALORE, Aug. 5.

General Sir John Woon arrived here this morning on inspection duty.

APPOINTMENTS.

6th Cavalry.—Lieut-Colonel J. P. Barnes, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut-Colonel W. F. Shakespear granted leave.

Major C. C. Newnham, Squadron Commader, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel J. P. Barnes, officiating as Commandant.

20th Deccan Horse.—Lieut-Colonel G. E. D. Elsmie, 2nd-in-Command, 25th Cavalry, to be Commandant, vice Lieut-Colonel A. A. Jones vacated.

Major A. H. Butler, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

Captain C. L. Cobban, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Captain W. S. W. Browne, 44th Merwara Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

2nd-Lieutenant W. R. Busk has been warned to embark for India to join the 7th Dragoon Guards about 12th September, 1912.

Lieut. D. McA. Hogg, R. E., has been appointed to officiate as Company Officer, No. 13 Field Company, 2nd Sappers and Miners.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Major J. A. Strick, 1st Battalion, and Major H. M. Smith, D. S. O., 2nd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Captain A. P. Harrison, 116th Mahrattas, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Lieut. C. Cobb, 29th Punjabis, has been appointed Adjutant.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Lieut. J. F. K. Dobbs, 1st Bn., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, for one month in India; Capt. O.A.R. Berkeley-Hill, Indian Medical Service, for one month on medical certificate; 2nd-Lieut. L. A. Barrett, 1st Bn., Northumberland Fusiliers, for 2 months, in India, on private affairs; 2nd-Lieut. W. A. Burges, 1st Bn., Royal Irish Rifles, for 8 months, out of India, on private affairs; Captain H. G. Turner, 2nd Bn., Cheshire Regiment, for 6 months, out of India, on private affairs; Captain C. H. Clutterbuck, 125th Rifles, for 90 days, out of India; Captain K. W. Mackenzie, Indian Medical Service, for 1 year, out of India, pending retirement; Captain M. R. H. Crofton, 10th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, for 1 1-2 months, in India, on private affairs; Lieut. J. C. Crocker, 26th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, for 1 month and 19 days, in India, on private affairs. Major J. G. Dennistoun, 44th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, for one month and 17 days, in India, on private affairs; Lieut. J. F. Meiklejohn, 33rd Light Cavalry, extension of leave for two months, on medical certificate; Nursing Sister Miss A. M. Cookcraft, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, extension of leave for 4 months, on private affairs Captain H. Watts, India Miscellaneous List, for 60 days, in India. Lieut. F.M.O. Catterson-Smith, 12th Pioneers, for 60 days; Lieut. C. P. L. Marwood, 1st Bn., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, extension of leave to 22nd December, 1912; Major A. J. Poole, 1st Bn., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, extension of leave to 31st August, 1912; Major T. X. Britten, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, for 3 months, out of India; Captain A. N. Pope, 3rd Bn., Royal Fusiliers, for 2 months, in India; Lieut. H. F. Hudson, 1st Bn., Lincolnshire Regiment, for 6 months, out of India, on medical certificate; Lieut. M. D. Lecky, Royal Garrison Artillery, from 8th August to 6th October, 1912, out of India; Lieut-Colonel H. Fooks, Indian Medical Service, for 60 days, out of India, from 8th August, 1912.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

By Gen Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., A. D. C. Gen., Commanding.

20th Deccan Horse.—Lieut.-Colonel G. E. D. Elsmie, 2nd-in-Command, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), to be Commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel A.A. Jones vacated.

6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.—Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Barnes, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Shakespear, granted leave.

Major C. C. Newnham, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd.-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Barnes officiating as Commandant.

29th Punjabis.—Major J. S Kemball, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major H. A. Vallings, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. B. H. Drew granted leave or until further orders.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

The Mawson Expedition.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, July 22.

OPPONENTS of the Defence Act must have received something of a setback at the amount of enthusiastic interest displayed by the citizens of Adelaide in the review of cadets by his Excellency the Governor-General at Montefiore Park according to the "Adelaide Chronicle." The review formed a fitting finale to Lord and Lady Denman's brief visit to the capital, and as an evidence of what has been accomplished as the result of twelve months' organisation and training it was and at once convincing conclusive. The Minister of Defence and the departmental staff who have worked so loyally with him have had a big battle to fight in overcoming popular prejudice, but it may safely be asserted that the turning point has now been reached, and that calmer waters lie ahead. To all appearances the foundations of an excellent scheme for the naval and military defence of the Commonwealth have been established. No doubt there will be anomalies. Time always reveals the existence of such; but the broad basis of the structure may be said to have been well and firmly laid. At the outset there were many who opposed the compulsory idea embodied in the Defence Act. To Australians, whose communal life has always been remarkably free, compulsion in the matter of defence seemed an odious thing; and it is scarcely to be wondered at, therefore, that there have been some protests. Gradually, however, the more sensible portion of the community—and fortunately they are in the great majority—have awakened to a knowledge of their responsibilities. It is now realised that we possess in this Commonwealth of Australia, a heritage as fair as any over which the British flag so proudly floats; that we have homes to safeguard and interests to defend; and that there are enemies without who would gladly dispossess us. The knowledge of this has given rise to a national sentiment that accepts without murmur the slight disabilities which compulsory military training involves; and with the growth of that sentiment there will come, in the fullness of time, power, and the ability to "make good" should evil days befall. Among the youth of Australia, and more particularly among those whose age places them within the statutory limits of the Defence Act there has been, and is still, some slight discontent. Many cannot see the why and wherefore of drill, and would rather play cricket or football, or some other outdoor game—all of which is perfectly reasonable. Yet no nation in all history was ever ruled by its youth; and so, in this instance, no argument for the abandonment of military training based on the excuse that "our boys object" can be accepted as a valid one. Discipline is good for boys. It gives them a sense of their place and position, and teaches self-reliance and self-respect; and no one will argue that the possession of attributes such as these is calculated to lower the standard of Australian manhood.

AUSTRALIAN IRRIGATION.

Australia is gradually learning to turn to good use her flowing streams. Only within recent years has the value of the waters of the principal rivers and tributaries been understood. When once it was demonstrated, however, by such settlements as Renmark and Mildura it was inevitable that other schemes of conservation for irrigation purposes should follow. So far the most ambitious enterprise of the kind attempted within the Commonwealth, or, indeed, in the Southern Hemisphere, is the great engineering project carried out at Burrinjuck, the ceremony of turning on the water of the first section of which took place last Saturday. If New South Wales has been later than South Australia and Victoria in giving serious attention to the possibilities that exist within the State for intense culture on irrigated land, she has at last entered upon a policy of water conservation, intended to supply the means of irrigation, with a thoroughness which indicates that her politicians are resolved that she shall no longer lag behind her neighbours. The Burrinjuck scheme is said to rank second only to the famous Assouan dam in holding capacity, and it has been stated that the enormous reservoir will impound more water than is contained in the whole of Sydney Harbour. The enterprise was originated by Mr. Lee, who was Minister of Works in the Wade Government, and it was fitting that he should be invited to plant the first fruit tree to be fed by the waters of the dam. Naturally Ministers are hopeful that the large area of 300,000 acres which the Murrumbidgee will now provide with a plentiful supply of moisture, will be transformed in the course of a few years into smiling gardens and orchards, and that the conversion of the old-time name of Barren Jack into Burrinjuck—which is said to be the proper spelling—will be justified by the changed conditions of the country to be fertilised. Mr. Beeby had visions of the Riverina increasing its population tenfold, and of the rapid springing up of comfortable homes.

IMMIGRANT'S ROMANCE.

The flavour of romance is attached (says the Melbourne "Age") to an official file of papers in the possession of the Immigration Bureau. The file has been placed carefully away with the records of the bureau, and the Ministerial direction on it is to the effect that it is to be retained against a possible decline in the number of English domestic servants who come out to Victoria. In that event extracts from the correspondence are to be published in pamphlet form, and forwarded to the officers in London for distribution as an incentive to immigration. The first document refers to the fact that a young English domestic servant came out to Victoria on an assisted passage and the second to her being placed by the matron in suitable employment. The third is a letter from the newcomer to the matron, which throws a light upon the events which followed. "I only asked for one holiday apart from my own," the writer states, "and I asked my employer to arrange for the charwoman to come in my absence. I think it was 10-15 when I returned, and one glance round the kitchen informed me things were not straight. At breakfast the storm broke. I had 'immigrant' thrust at me, so that I wondered if by immigration one loses one's soul. I discovered, too, I had been well discussed by the charwoman. I took my things and left two days after the storm. I may add I am married now, and do not regret for one moment having come to Australia. I am very happy. Australia has been very good to me." A severely official memorandum from the matron adds as a last page to the romance—"This passenger is now married to the policeman who had charge of the gangway of the boat from which she landed."

THE LIBERALS AND THE LAND.

The Liberal Association held its fourth annual conference in Sydney last week, when Mr. Wade, leader of the Opposition, delivered a vigorous speech. He said a great question agitating the State of late years was the development of the interior, either by land settlement or railway construction. Nearly ten years ago the Liberal Party was confronted with the fact that almost half the population of the State was within 20 miles of the coast, that outside the county of Cumberland it was sparse, and that land fit for agricultural purposes was held in large areas and used for grazing, while at the same time many thousands of people were calling out for land upon which to make a home for themselves and their families. They likewise realised that with the growth of the Commonwealth, if they ever hoped to be a nation that could either help the old country or stand by way of defence against foreign aggression, they wanted more people upon the soil. Therefore, when the Liberal Party came into power eight years ago, this great problem of country development became an urgent question, and he claimed that the Liberal Party was the first to take practical steps to bring about the compulsory resumption of private lands for closer settlement. That party was first also to take active steps to prevent the reaggregation of these areas into large estates. With this policy, coupled with the right to the freehold of Crown lands, they had the material for building up a prosperous, progressive, and contented yeomanry in New South Wales. He mentioned these facts to show the contrast between the work performed by the Liberal Government and that done by their successors. Touching upon the finances, Mr. Wade said his Government had for six years a surplus every year. The Labour Government in two years had squandered more than a million left by their predecessors, and had had shortage in their own cash account each year as well, although extra taxes amounting to half a million had been imposed and increased revenue had been reaped to the extent of a million and a half. He understood that they would, when Parliament met, and that on the true cash accounts they were £50,000 to the bad on the transactions of this year, and it was inevitable that they would next session have to pass again through the ordeal of more taxation.

HEALTHY AUSTRALIA.

The Acting Government Statistician of New South Wales (Mr. H. A. Smith) has issued some interesting particulars concerning the birth and death rate of different countries in the world, which bring into strong relief the fact that Australia is the healthiest country in the world, and its death rate per 1,000 is considerably below that of other countries, whilst its natural increase is higher. Even 50 years ago our death rate was little higher than the present rate of the most healthy European countries, and to-day Denmark, the healthiest of them, has a considerably higher mortality than any of the States of the Commonwealth. The death rate in New South Wales for the same year, 1909, was 10.9. The New South Wales death rate was stated by Mr. Smith for 1911 to be 10.34 per 1,000. Mr. Smith says at all ages the Australian death rate largely decreased during the past 50 years, slowly for the first 30 years, and rapidly during the last 20, owing probably to the influence of Health Acts and improved sewerage systems.

NEWS OF THE MAWSON EXPEDITION.

The Antarctic exploring ship "Aurora," which arrived at Lyttelton on July 11, reports that the vessel reached Macquarie Island on June 8. The party left there were in good heart. The wireless installation had been working well, but the persistent gales and excessive humidity were a source of great trouble. The freezing of the water cooling the petrol engine also caused embarrassment. Contrary to a statement which recently appeared in newspaper to the effect that sea elephants had been well-nigh exterminated, these animals were found to be abundant, hundreds having been seen during the brief stay of the "Aurora," both at North-East Bay and Lusitania Bay. Examples of the Solitary seals, known as sea leopards, perhaps the most beautiful in the world, were occasionally seen on the beaches. King penguins, with their downy young ones, roved about in the quaint manner peculiar to penguins. At this season the young birds were nearly as large as their parents, or appeared so, from the circumstance that they were covered with long coffee-colored down. The Maori hens imported into Macquarie Island from New Zealand many years ago had multiplied to such an extent that they might be seen on the beaches in scores, running to the shelter of tussocks when molested.

Fierce winds blew almost incessantly, and snow, hail, and frost added to the discomfort. On the way down the "Aurora" spent several days searching for the reported Royal Islands, but was unable to locate them. Captain Davis says definitely that the island do not exist where laid down on the charts, but admits the possibility of there being land in the vicinity, since the field of vision was greatly restricted by fogs. The very boisterous weather precluded the possibility of making soundings, which might have given indications of shoaling had land been in the neighborhood. Not a single day was the sea sufficiently moderate to justify the use of the sounding machine, but as he did not wish to fail for want of trying, several attempts were made, resulting in the loss of gear and on one occasion of 2,000 fathoms of sounding wire. Even to attempt to use the trawl was out of the question, and the absence of light prevented the use of the cinematograph, even had it been possible to stand the instruments on deck.

The "Aurora" visited the Falkland and Enderby Islands on the way to New Zealand. The weather was fearfully bad the whole time, and all attempts to use the trawl were futile. Captain Davis found that Mr. Blake had already made a hydrographical survey of the northern end of Macquarie Island. This was supplemented by soundings made from the vessel while at anchor off North Bay.

The present cruise being the initial one conducted by the vessel was largely in the nature of a trial, and it is satisfactory to find that with the exception of one or two small defects the apparatus specially installed for the purpose, gratuitously supplied by the Government of New South Wales, worked with complete satisfaction. Captain Davis is of opinion that the cruise projected for the coming spring will be more successful, as the weather conditions are likely to be favorable for marine work, more daylight and smoother seas being essential. for deep-sea work in those latitudes. Mr. Primmer, the cinematographer, says the absence of effective light was a sore trial, and he feared that most of the work would suffer on that account. Only two hours of sunlight were recorded during the whole fourteen days spent at Macquarie Island.

Mr. Waite, curator of the Canterbury Museum and Mr. Haynes, the taxidermist, have returned by the "Aurora," bringing many specimens.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

A return showing the amount of expenditure on the Federal capital territory to date was called for by the Minister of Home Affairs when, a few days ago, unauthorised statements were published purporting to give full figures. Mr. O'Malley stated that the return showed that the total expenditure by the Federal Government at Yass-Canberra up to July 1 was £84,500. "This," stated the Minister, "shows the falseness of the statements of those wishing to create the impression that we are spending vast sums. From rates and taxes, licenses, and so forth we shall receive revenue amounting to £4,800 next year for the territory, which is almost a 5 per cent. return on our investment.

Mr. O'Malley was reminded that the revenue would represent a very small return on the Commonwealth investment when the £600,000 needed for the purchase of private lands in the territory had been paid. This payment, replied the Minister would not be made for a considerable time. He did not intend to buy large areas of land unless he was assured that they would be leased and worked, returning a fair percentage on Commonwealth expenditure. He intended for the present to buy only land absolutely necessary for public works. These would include land for pine line, roads average and sewage farm, afforestation and city site.

A NEW RIFLE.

The War Office experiments with the new ammunition and rifles are being watched with keen interest and some concern by the Minster of Defence and leading military officers. The new ammunition for pointed bullets will entail if it is adopted, a complete change of rifles throughout the Empire. This will mean enormous expense, and is a step to be taken only after full experiment and consideration.

Referring to the matter a few days ago, the Minister or Defence said the War Office had asked if the Commonwealth would like to have some of the new rifles, and he had readily accepted. Specimen rifles and new ammunition were on their way to Australia. He would consider the question very carefully, and await with interest the results of the War Office final experiments. He understood that the British Government had not decided definitely on the chance. In Australia it would mean a very substantial change indeed. If it were only an alteration of the attachments to the machines at the Small Arms Factory he would not mind. Even if it were only the rearming of the forces he would not consider it so serious, but it meant a change not only of the rifle, but of the ammunition. The new ammunition could not be used with the old rifles. There would be a serious transitional stage when old and new ammunition and old and new rifles were in use, and possibly some of the new ammunition might be used with the old rifle, with disastrous results.

Senator Pearce indicated that it was only a question of time for the change to become imperative but this opinion may be modified by future experiments.

A

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Young Armenian Run over by Motor-car.

A young men named Mackertich, an Armenian, employed by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, was run by a motor-car yesterday after noon.

He was removed immediately to the St. George's Hospital. He was unconscious and it was stated had received very serious injuries.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Another Win for the Bombay Gymkhana.

GYMKHANA (2): HORNETS (1).

The Gymkhana scored another win in the Harwood League on the Cooperage yesterday.

The opening stages were poor in the extreme, neither side taking their responsibilities seriously. After about five minutes' play, however, the Gymkhana went away, Hargreaves, Roger and Osborne Smith all showing prominently, and after some dodging about Roger got the ball to Osborne Smith who beat Navin easily. A minute later Osborne Smith threw away another chance and then the Hornets got down and Ashton scored with a shot which Simmonds, apparently only half attempted to get at. Not long afterwards the same player again tested Simmonds, who saved. After a bout of even play the Gymkhana attacked once more and Osborne Smith smarily got down and when three yards from goal shot—and missed. Evenly divided play followed this, each goal being visited in turn, and when half-time was sounded, the Gymkhana had just unsuccessfully taken a corner.

Gymkhana ..... 1 goal
Hornets ..... 1 goal

On the resumption, it was seen that Sim, who had been lamed, had replaced Simmonds in goal. The first few minutes were uneventful except for several decisions against the Gymkhana men, sometimes uncomfortably near home. Afterwards play settled in midfield, but the Hornets forced the pace and presently Ali Khan roused enthusiasm with a shot that hit the bar. The Gymkhana men braced themselves up after this, and after some hot attacking forced a corner which failed. They continued to attack for some time. Booth, Osborne Smith and Roger, all showing up well but the Hornets' defence proved very capable. In one instance, however, when Roger was about to shoot from close range Finnigan took the ball from his toes and almost did it for him. Nothing was scored from the resulting corner, but a second later a penalty was awarded against a Hornet back Deane took the kick and scored though Navin all but saved it. Continuing to press the Gymkhana made themselves busy, Osborne Smith working into an easy position, but failed to take the easy chance he made for himself. After the Hornets had cleared some even play was seen, but Gymkhana generally got back to the attack although when they got there they met with the most sturdy resistance. On one of theis visits to Gymkhana territory the Hornet forwards initiated a very clever movement, but Downes shot wide, Ashton then got down, but was fouled by Booth, and when play was transferred Adams threw away a chance. Time came after this with the score.—

Gymkhana ..... 2 goals.
Hornets ..... 1 goal.

The teams were :—

Gymkhana.—Goal, Simmonds; backs, Deane and Wilmott; half-backs, Booth, Barratt and Sim; forwards, Hargreaves, Osborne-Smith, Roger, Adams and Moir.

Hornets :—Goal, Navin; backs, Bradbury and James; half backs, Umdar Alikhan and Finnigan; forwards, Shelley, James (senior) Ashton, Downes and Rowell.

Referee : Mr Ashenhurst.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The positions of the teams in the League table are now as follows :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	A.	P.
R. Warwicks ...	9	6	2	1	21	9	14
R. A. Temperance ...	9	6	2	1	21	16	14
R. G. Artillery ...	9	5	3	1	14	6	13
Bombay Gymkhana	8	4	3	2	17	9	11
Byculla M. I. ...	9	2	3	4	6	16	7
Hornets ...	10	3	8	6	8	22	7
Y. M. C. A. ...	8	1	1	6	8	16	3
Bombay Athletic ...	8	1	1	6	10	14	3

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Athletic Meeting to be Held in Bombay.

An important meeting of the Council of the Western India Football Association was held at Green's Restaurant, last evening, Lieut.-Col. Vaughan taking the chair. The principal business before the meeting was to discuss a proposal to hold an open athletic meeting at the conclusion of the present football season, and also to make preliminary arrangements for the conduct of the Hockey League competition which the W. I. F. A. has decided to hold before the next Aga Khan tournament.

Mr. T. D. Parry, introducing the proposal for an athletic meeting, pointed to the wide scope, there should be, for a meeting in Bombay on a large scale. He said there had never been in Presidency sports at Bombay a meeting commensurate with the Bengal Presidency Sports in Calcutta. Some twelve or thirteen years ago, an open Athletic meeting was held in Bombay with much success but since then there had been nothing except the sports which had occasionally been held by the Bombay Gymkhana and which were practically confined to the Bombay members of that organisation. He hoped that a meeting might be established which would be open to competitors from a wide area.—All-India or at least Western India, and believed it would receive a great measure of support.

Mr. F. Hogan pointed out that an impression had been created that the proposed Athletic meeting might take the place of the charity football tournament for which a shield had been given between civil, military and naval teams and which was inaugurated last year. He did not believe in view of the undertakings which were made last year that this would be possible.

With this view the meeting agreed, but at the same time it was pointed out that it was unlikely that it would be possible for a naval team to be entered. It was therefore decided that in this event the shield should be competed for by military and civilian teams, the shield to be awarded to the winner of two out of three games.

It was then decided that the proposed athletic meeting should be held, and a preliminary committee was appointed with instructions to recommend to the Council the scope of the meeting, whether it should be open to all India, to Western India or the Bombay Presidency and also to recommend rules and the composition of a committee of management.

The next business was in regard to the proposed Hockey League and it was at once pointed out that the present council being one essentially representative of football teams only, was not suitable for the control of such a competition. Accordingly a preliminary committee was appointed with instructions to frame the constitution of a suitable body to conduct such a competition under the supervision of the W. I. F. A. : also to decide the number of entries, which would be admissible and to draft rules.

Two or three matters relating to protests were referred to the committee.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT,

The Hon. Secretary then read a letter from Mr. Justice Russell dated from Melbourne July 15: This was as follows :—

The Hon. Sec., W. I. Football Association, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—Under doctor's orders and owing to the state of my health I shall not be able to return to Bombay as I had hoped to do.

I feel therefore I must resign the Presidentship of your Association. In doing so I take this opportunity to say what a pleasure it has always been to me to be associated therewith and with its furtherance in the football world of Bombay.

Wishing you all prosperity and success and with my great regret.—I remain yours faithfully.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL.

It was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. E. A. Willmott that the resignation be accepted and that the hon. secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Justice Russell expressing the most cordial thanks of the Association for the assistance which he had given during many years to Bombay football, and expressing deep regret that owing to his ill-health he felt compelled to resign.

It was then proposed by Mr. F. Hogan, seconded by Mr. Willmott, and carried with acclamation, that Col. Vaughan be elected Acting-President for the remainder of the season, an acting appointment being necessary on account of the rule that a President can only be elected by a general meeting. This concluded the business.

POONA RACES.

Entries for the Second Extra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 5.

Entries closed at 12 noon yesterday for the second extra meeting on Saturday next :—

NEW STAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs :—Myette, Not Yet, Mayfly IV, Miss Santoi, Solution, Forfeit, Boomey, Ruby Tin, Metal Boy, Malmsey, Lithosian, Langton, Pinches, Macann, Bookmesser.

LILLIPUT TRIAL PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs :—Grequa, Magistrate, Raspberry, Moonpot, Grey Ghost, Tezab, Tavil Beg, Sahbar, Munbrook, Burg, Kimberley, Noomas, Creditor, Sharar Agent, Good Evening, Sirkar, Dinar, Mahatbeg, Majeed, Baldwin.

ARAB WELTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—Kaharaman, Mafuth, Morley, Highflyer, Mores, Sunspot, St. Andrew, Date Finder, Makeb, Baloz, Abdul Aziz, English Mail, Fathi Beg, Afzur Jung, Kokab, Shirsab, St. Hilarian.

AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs:—Shaif-el-Mulook, Soomsam, Secretary, Miner, Well Done, Desert King, Lama, Golden Ducat, France, Harry Johnson, Baloz, Asfandier, Hyder Beg, Shawcutt, Bonaparte, Mooshar Beyrut, Turn of Luck II., Bunder Beg, Lord Durham, Bustan, Sun Berar, Last Chance, Ghalysum, St. Hilarion, Regent.

KARLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs :—Anrum, Regiment, Zuferbeg, Magush, Fado, Solar Star, Burg, Dalil, Baloz, Sweden, Kimberley, Noomas, Best Chance, Turkish General, Brazea, Sinclair, Upright, Marr, Mahatbeg, Aasud, Majeed.

The Sangum Plate and Arab Trial Plate fell through for want of sufficient entries, new races being substituted.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Sharp Lesson to British Sportsmen.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

STOCKHOLM, JULY 16.

THE fifth Olympic Games are now virtually over, the presentation of the prizes at the conclusion of the Stadium events yesterday practically bringing down the curtain.

What have we learned by the latest festival? Real lovers of their Empire have had some shocks indeed, and it is to be hoped the lessons of the Olympiad will not be thrown away.

Taking the whole of the events at the festival, the Empire has not done so badly, and when the final count is made, it will probably be found that the representatives of the British Empire and the representatives of the United States, have had a close struggle for first place, with Sweden a close third.

It is the showing of English runners which has been so disappointing. In many cases they have been outclassed, as every ordinary judge of form knew would be the case. How out of touch with the requirements, the officials of the English Athletic Association are, is well illustrated by some of their selections.

Slackness, and a want of enthusiasm among English athletes and officials alike, as compared with the patriotism of other nations, has been strikingly illustrated during the games. When a flag goes up to mark a Swedish or American victory, to hear the burst of cheers does one good. Our people, however, are indifferent, and when the Empire's flags occupied the first, second and third poles yesterday afternoon (twice in quick succession) in recognition of the success of Australian, Canadian, and English swimmers, hardly a cheer was raised.

THE HERO.

The hero of the games has been H. Kolehmainen of Finland, who finished first in the 5,000, and 10,000 metres flat races, and the 8,000 metres cross-country race, besides winning his heat in the 3,000 team race. He made our cracks look like selling platers, J. Bouin of France alone giving him a race, the pair finishing inches apart in the 5,000 metres. English runners have got to remodel their style entirely before we shall again hold a prominent position. Kolehmainen is a marvel and can break all track records from 2 to 12 miles.

Apropos of records, the Stadium track at Stockholm is certainly a wonderful one. Being completely encircled by stands, the runners are well sheltered, and the light air prevailing during the game has been just the thing for fast running.

THE EMPIRE'S BEST.

The best running on behalf of the British Empire was shown by A. N. S. Jackson of Oxford University in the 1,500 metres and K. M. Arthur of Ireland and South Africa in the Marathon race. The former's win was a great personal triumph, and whilst his time, 3mins, 56 4-5secs., was one second behind the world's record by A. Kiviat of America, it was quite as meritorious, Jackson having a big field to run round. McArthur justified the confidence placed in him by the writer. He is a marvel, and capable of putting wonderful track records from 16 to 25 miles. He took his honours modestly, though extremely excited just after the finish. "I am glad I won, not for myself alone, but for good old South Africa and the Empire", were McArthur's words. He then paid a tribute to G. W. Gitsham, his "runner-up".

The latter ran T. Kolehmainen to a standstill, but was so done himself three miles from home, that he could not resist the temptation to stop at a pump for a refresher. This is where McArthur came away, but Gitsham would probably have been further behind still at the finish, but for his rest, D. Prosser, an experienced old athlete, who was a few miles out assuring the writer that Gitsham looked very done at this point. Great credit is due to L. Richardson of South Africa for the attentive way he looked after McArthur during the critical hours before the race and after the event. Richardson ran well himself in the 10,000 metres, and had he trained for the Marathon, it is possible South Africa might have taken the first three positions. McArthur was naturally a hero at the supper to 4,000 athletes and officials in the Stadium after the race. Swedish students carried him shoulder-high round the Stadium, giving him a toss into the air now and then, charming girls also eagerly sought his signature, and six in particular requested that their greetings might be conveyed to the girls of South Africa. A seventh thought the South African boys should also be included ; she explained that she was a wife of six weeks' experience which accounts for her appreciation of the sterner sex.

The games have been splendidly managed as a whole, and it is also a certainty that Sweden and Finland are destined to take high athletic honours.

G. L. JESSOP.

The famous Gloucestershire cricketer, Mr. G. L. Jessop, has, it is reported, entered the Leeds Clergy School as a student. This statement has the authority of the "Daily Mail."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Devorce Declared in "a Moment of Anger."

A HUSBAND'S REPENTANCE.

THE Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rao, heard an appeal in which a 'repentant husband applied for an order for the restitution of his conjugal rights against his wife.

The appellant, Sadakmiya Usmanmiya Koreshi was married according to Mahomedan law and custom to one Bibi Kamrunissa. She lived with her husband after the marriage. One night after a quarrel with her husband, she ran away to her father's house clothed only in a chaddar. This enraged the husband, and he followed his wife when a violent quarrel took place between the father and the appellant. A large crowd gathered and in their presence the husband shouted out "Talak-i-Khula" three times. According to Mahomedan law, the repetition of these words three times in the presence of members of the Mahomedan community constitutes a legal divorce. The father of the girl accordingly refused to send his daughter back to Sodakmiya, when afterwards he begged of her to return to his house, saying that he used the words "Talak-i-Khula" in his temper, and did not mean them to be taken in earnest. The father having refused to send his daughter back to the appellant, he filed a suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.

The Subordinate Judge, held that the story of the divorce was a false one and directed Kamrunissa to go to her husband's house.

Kamrunissa appealed to the District Judge of Ahmedabad against this order. The father in his evidence stated that divorce and re-marriage was considered a slur among respectable Mahomedans and that he as the father of the petitioner would never have set up the defence of divorce, but for the fact that the words "Talak-i-Khula" had been openly repeated before a crowd of people belonging to his community.

The District Judge, in his judgment observed, that he had very carefully considered the oral evidence and did not find greater discrepancy than would be likely in the circumstances, when it was considered that the witnesses were only casual spectators of a violent, unseemly and protracted quarrel. He held that divorce according to the requirements of the Mahomedan law and custom had been proved, and reversed the order of the subordinate judge. He held that Sadakmiya was not entitled to seek restitution of his conjugal rights.

Sadakmiya still anxious to regain his lost wife came up with [illegible] and prayed their help in getting his wife back. He said that he admitted that his repentance came too late, but he really did not intend the words "Talak-i-Khula" uttered by him in a moment of anger and irritation to have effect as a valid divorce.

Their lordships affirmed the District Judge's order and dismissed the appeal.

THIRTY LAKHS IN DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Davar passed a consent decree in a suit in which the disposal of properties worth over thirty lakhs of rupees was involved.

Ruttonbai and Kesaribai filed an application praying that their claims in this property might be declared to have a priority over the claims of other creditors.

They contended that the father of the deceased, Damodhar Laxmidas, and his father, Laxmidas Khimji, had utilised trust moneys belonging to them for the purposes of their trade.

Jumnavahoo, a junior widow of the late Damodhar Luxmidas, then filed a suit for the administration of her late husband's property.

The court appointed Mr. R. D. Sethna receiver and a reference was made to a commissioner for the investigation of the claims against the said estate. The commissioner admitted claims to the extent of thirty lakhs and Rs. 4,318 for ornaments claimed by Laxmivahoo, Sarkarvahoo, and Jivavahoo.

It was contended that if a pro rata distribution of the funds in the hands of the receiver was made amongst all the claimants and creditors, the total amount of whose claims was over thirty lakhs, the creditors would not get more than two annas in the rupee. By the order of court the claims of the different members of the family was consolidated, and a consent decree was passed. By the consent decree Ruttonbai and Kesaribai, the applicants, were to receive Rs. 50,000 in full settlement of their claims. The decree further allotted various sums to the creditors.

A LIFE INSURANCE CASE.

A case of some importance to the various Life Insurance Companies of this city was disposed of by Mr. Justice Heaton.

One Lalubhai Dayabhai had his life insured for Rs. 2,000 in the Gresham Life Insurance on the 10th July, 1907. He died soon after and his widow claimed Rs. 2,000 from the company. The company declined to pay urging that the plaintiff's husband had fraudulently concealed certain material facts affecting his health from the company. The plaintiff then sued the company.

Mr. W. L. Weldon with Mr. E. M. F Nicholson, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Blunt, and Caroe, appeared for the Gresham Life Assurance Company and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Kolasker appeared for the widow.

Dr. Divan and Dr. Massina were examined on behalf of the company to show that the deceased was suffering from virulent disease of an incurable nature. This fact had been concealed from the company when application of the deceased was accepted. His lordship held that the evidence of Dr. Divan, who was the medical adviser of the family for many years, and the prescriptions of Dr. Massina clearly showed that the deceased suffered from the tertiary stage of the disease which had penetrated to the bones. Counsel for the plaintiff, after hearing the above evidence, intimated that he would not press the claim any further.

His lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

BROAD-CLOTH IN DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Heaton delivered judgment in the suit in which the use of No. 45,000 on broad cloths of certain description by Narotamdas Jivandas and others was objected to by Vithaldas Narandas and others. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Mr. L. Robertson, with Mr. L. Weldon, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. Baptista, with Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. G. H. Khairaz, appeared for the defendants.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, observed that broad cloth known as No. 45,000 had a certain reputation and had a large sale in the up-country markets. The plaintiffs had enjoyed the exclusive privilege of using this trade mark. The use of that trade mark by the defendants would deceive up-country purchasers. The defendants wanted to reap a large profit with the least trouble by using the credit of another man's reputation. The conduct of the defendant plainly showed that they wanted to deceive.

His lordship accordingly granted the injunction prayed for, observing that such an injunction would do no harm to the defendants if they wanted to push on the sale of their own cloth on its own merits. A refusal to grant an injunction might do harm to the plaintiff's reputation.

CLAIM AGAINST CALCUTTA MERCHANTS.

Mr. Justice Heaton heard a suit, in which the Globe Manufacturing Company, Limited, are suing Harkisendas Asharam and four others, cloth merchants of Calcutta, to recover Rs. 44,876, the value of 559 bales of cloth.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine with Mr. Bulabhai Desai, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were not represented.

The plaintiff's case was that on the 6th December, 1907, the defendants agreed to purchase from the plaintiffs 600 bales of cloth of different kinds. The defendants took delivery of 81 bales, and failed to take delivery of 559 bales. The company then sold the bales at the risk of the defendants and claimed Rs. 44,876 with interest from them.

The case is proceeding.

NEW PLEADERS.

The Registrar of the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, declared the results of the High Court Pleaders' examination and also of the District Court Pleaders' examination which was held on the 17th June last. For the former 52 candidates sat, of whom only the following seven were declared to have passed:—Shankar Ganesh Pradhan, Krishnaji Keshav Phadke, Chhabildas Tribhuvandas Vakil, Narayan Bidesh Ponkshe, Chandulal Mansukhram Vyas, Dattatraya Shripat Gogate, and Nasarvanji Cowasji Bhesania.

For the District Court Pleaders' examination, 533 candidates sat of whom 179 were declared to have passed.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Khadoo Poonja, a municipal "bhungi," was charged before Mr. Frank Oliveira with the theft of jewellery of the collective value of Rs. 1,630, the property of one Khurshedji Hormusji, residing at Contractor's building, Churni Road.

The prosecution case was that at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the complainant went out to make some purchases, leaving his servant in charge of the house. The servant also left shortly after, but returned within fifteen minutes, when he found that the bed-room door was locked from the inside. He climbed up and looked through the ventilator, when he saw the accused getting out through the back window, an iron bar of which had been removed. He raised an alarm and the accused was arrested in Khetwadi Back Road with a gold and silver watch as well as jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 1,290 tied round his waist. Later on silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 340, were found in the sweeper's gully behind the complainant's house.

A reward was applied for and granted to enable the police to make further enquiries.

FAILING TO ACCOUNT.

Abdul Rehman Abdul Gafoor, a Mahomedan, was brought up before Mr. Frank Oliviera, yesterday, on a charge of failing satisfactorily to account for the possession of a gold ring and five silver buttons, valued at Rs. 23.

The accused said in answer to his worship that the articles belonged to his brother, who died three years ago, and nobody knew that the articles were with him since his death.

The evidence showed that the accused went to a Marwari and offered the articles for sale. The Marwari asked for a reference and the accused took him from place to place, but failed to give a reference.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered the property to be proclaimed.

PICK-POCKET AT A THEATRE.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, yesterday Inspector Fern charged Geega Ebranim, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a currency note for Rs. 10 belonging to one Manaji Shirke.

The facts showed that on Saturday evening the complainant was purchasing a ticket at the Ripon Theatre, when the accused picked his pocket and stole the note. On feeling a jerk, the complainant raised an alarm and the accused was arrested.

As there were previous convictions against him, the accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DESERTING HIS SHIP.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Satalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough, yesterday charged Shaikh Baba Sultan Shaikh, a lascar on board the Ellerman liner, "City of York," with deserting his ship.

From the evidence of Mr. R. C. Miles, Assistant, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, shipping department, it appeared that the accused had signed articles on July 18 and went on board the ship on the 23rd. He was absent since the 24th, the day on which the ship sailed. He had received Rs. 10 in advance.

The accused pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A THIEVING RAMOSI.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Naoroji Saklatwalla charged Lowlatia Babaji, Ramosi at the Old Gun Carriage Factory building gate, Colaba, with stealing a watch, a 'sarri,' and a copper-pot respectively belonging to three employes of the factory.

The accused pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment on each count.

EUROPEAN VAGRANT.

Sergeant Greenfield yesterday charged William Charles Holland, a European aged about 50 years, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, under the Vagrancy Act with having no visible means of support. The accused was arrested on Frere Road on Sunday.

The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE PAREL DISASTER.

Remarkable Evidence at the Inquest.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, resumed his inquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths of Raghunath Narayan (40), Mahadu Jogu (18), Ganpat Sawaila (20), Taibai (60), Bhow Gesu (18), Gopal Raghu (30), Ramsumar Dewak (18) and Dagndu Vithoba (20) who were buried under the debris of a portion of a three-storeyed chawl that collapsed at Lalbaug, Parel, on the night of the 18th of July last.

The chawl belonged to Khodabux Merwanji Irani.

Superintendent Paterson conducted the inquiry.

Rahimmuddin M. Makba, general manager of the estate of Mahomed Hussein Makba, said his master owned a chawl immediately alongside the chawl that collapsed. The latter was built by contractor, Pirjji Mulaji, about four years ago. It took about eighteen months to build the chawl. The witness had sent a representation about this chawl to the Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality three or four days before the collapse. In that letter witness had stated that the chawl was in an unsafe condition. The representation was sent by his master's attorneys on the witness instructions based on what he had seen. He had said that the house was damaged. He said so because he had found that the plaster from the walls had come down and that there were cracks in the corners of the walls. Witness also pointed out the state of the chawl to the owner. In consequence of the representation, Mr. Joshi, the Municipal Superintendent of Buildings, examined the chawl in the company of the owner on the day previous to the collapse. Witness had considerable experience in building. In his opinion the chawl was in a dangerous condition and that was why he had the letter written to the Municipality.

Krishna Luximon, a mill-hand who had resided in the chawl for the last year, said six of his relatives were killed in the collapse and one injured. The witness had intended to vacate the premises about a fortnight before the collapse as it appeared dangerous and likely to fall. He thought so because he had seen cracks in the walls and the plaster continuously falling. The plaster fell all-round. A lot of tenants wanted to leave, but they did not vacate as the Municipal officers who came there to inspect assured them that the chawl was not likely to fall. He did not see the owner there then. Among those present was the municipal inspector, Mr. Devidas Luxminarayan Hardipur. A Parsi officer was also there. It was on their assurance only that the witness did not vacate, otherwise he intended to leave the chawl that evening. On the following evening the chawl collapsed. The Parsi officer said : "You need not fear, the chawl will not fall." When this conversation took place, a tenant named Baboo Aba took the Parsi officer to one of the rooms and pointed out to him the cracks in the walls as well as the plaster that had fallen. The Parsi said, in the witness's presence, to Babu that the latter was wiser than him, and told him to go away. Previous to this, about a fortnight before the Municipal people came, the witness had told the owner that the chawl appeared dangerous and the tenants intended to leave. The owner replied that he was going to repair the chawl then. He had also added that he would not allow them to vacate unless the rent due was paid. In the witness' presence, the owner ordered the "bhaya" not to allow the tenants to take away their belongings until they had paid their rents.

To a juror: The Municipal people inspected the building all over the floors.

THE POLICE EVIDENCE.

Mr. A. J. Paterson, Superintendent of Police said: About 6-45 p. m. on Sunday, the 28th of July, he received a telephone message from Lalwadi that a house had collapsed there. He immediately proceeded to the spot and seeing that the collapse was a very serious one, and hearing that people were buried under the debris, he telephoned to the Fire Brigade and to the engineering department of the Municipality. He, with the assistance of his men and a few townumen, managed to get two children, a woman and two men out alive and had them sent to the hospital. About twenty minutes after his arrival, the fire brigade men came. He got there five minutes after he received the message. The brigade then started the rescue work. The bodies were found very low down and it looked from their positions as if they had run towards the door. The first dead body was recovered about 2-30 a.m. The floors had fallen one over the other. The collapse appeared straight down. Facing the door it appeared to be slightly to the left, and forward.

The other bodies were found at intervals upto noon the next day, with the exception of one, which was found at 8-30 p. m. on Monday. From the enquiries he had made, he found the chawl was built about four years ago by a contractor named Piraji Maloji, who sold it before it was painted to one Ardeshir Mancherji Karanjia for Rs. 50,000. He sold it to the present owner about 15 months ago for Rs. 52,000. The chawl was built by a Parsi engineer named Merwanji Pestonji Bhaka. Everything that could be done to rescue the people under the debris was done. It would have been done quicker but for the facts that that a wall on the third floor was in a dangerous condition ; that it was night-time, that the place was very cramped, and that it was difficult to get out.

Rajabai, widow of the deceased Ragunath Narayan, and Babu Aba, who were then examined, corroborated the witness Krishna Luxmon.

The inquiry was again adjourned.

HONGKONG OUTRAGE.

Details of the Attempted Assassination.

SAVED BY AN INDIAN.

The "North China Daily News" publishes a further account of the attempt on the life of Sir Henry May, the new Governor of Hongkong on July 4 last. Our contemporary says :—

Sir Henry and Lady May arrived at Hongkong on the "E. and A.S.St. Albans" on July 4 and were welcomed by the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. Claud Severn, and others. At Blake Pier, where the party landed, were assembled all the officials in the Colony and a guard of honour drawn from the 1st King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. After the usual formalities of such an occasion had been gone through, the party entered chairs and proceeded via Pedder Street to the City Hall, the whole route being lined with troops and police.

It was in Pedder Street, opposite the Post Office, that the attempt which has shocked the whole community was made. A Chinese, dressed in European clothes, had passed through the line of troops holding the route, and stood for a moment with one hand in his jacket pocket. As His Excellency's chair came alongside he drew his hand from his pocket and fired a revolver point-blank at Sir Henry. The weapon was pointed direct at the Governor's head, and there can be little doubt that the shot, fired at such close range, would have had a deadly effect had it not been for the providential intervention of an Indian sergeant of the escort walking alongside. He struck the man's arm upwards, with the result that the bullet whizzed past Sir Henry's face and passed through the flap of His Excellency's chair, embedding itself in Lady May's chair, which was close up on the other side.

The miscreant brought his hand down to fire again, when he was seized in the powerful grip of Sergeant Garrod. There was no lack of assistance, and in a moment the man was on the ground, surrounded by police and civilians determined, that he should attempt no further harm. The people in the vicinity were greatly incensed when they realized what had happened and cries of "lynch him" and "string him up" were heard. It was well that there was a strong body of police to escort the man to gaol, otherwise he would have been roughly handled. A spectator said that he saw a Chinese signal to the assailant when to fire.

SIR HENRY'S COMPOSURE.

The smoke from the revolver enveloped Sir Henry's face, but when it cleared he was seen sitting quite composed. A scream was heard from behind, probably from Miss Stella May, who was quick to realize what had happened and doubtless feared the worst. Lady May, too, was much shaken, but her ladyship quickly recovered her composure when she saw that His Excellency was cool, collected and unhurt, but Miss Stella May, who was following in a chair immediately behind her mother, saw the youth fire, and she burst into tears. The younger children apparently had not observed the incident. Sir Henry signalled to his bearers to proceed and by the time the City Hall was reached, the whole party had recovered their composure, and it says much for the courage of Sir Henry and Lady May that they carried through the proceedings there without betraying any emotion. No reference was made to the attempt, and most people in the hall were unaware of the dastardly outrage that had been attempted.

THE ASSAILANT.

The prisoner wore a blue serge suit, high collar and black tie. When seen by a reporter he was on the ground, staring wildly, half-stunned perhaps by the blows he had received. He seemed a man of the clerk or student type. He had a high forehead and intelligent features, rather thick lips and a rather thin black moustache. He speaks English fluently. The revolver which he used was a cheap one. The bullet was made of lead, and was torn apparently by contact with a nail in Lady May's chair.

When the assailant was taken to the Police Station he was searched and his clothing was taken from him. A Chinese suit being given him. He was lodged in the cells and afterwards was brought into the charge room, where he was formally charged with the crime of attempting to murder Sir Henry May. At first he replied that he had nothing to say in answer to the charge, but afterwards he made a rambling statement about the Government having inflicted a hardship upon the Chinese by having excluded Cantonese copper currency and said that the British Government treated the Chinese worse than the Manchus did.

The prisoner's name is Li Honhong and his age is given as twenty-four. He is entered on the charge sheet as having no occupation and no address.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to consider the question of the dangers to shipping caused by derelicts and other obstructions, and the measures now taken to deal with such dangers. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows :—"To enquire and report as to the measures at present taken to protect shipping from the dangers of floating derelicts and sunken obstructions and as to what changes, if any, are desirable."

A most extraordinary instance of coolness and skill occurred at the Hospital of St. Mandrier, at Toulon, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard." Admiralty Surgeon Regault performed an operation upon himself for inguinal hernia on the left side. Propped up with cushions, the doctor seated himself on the operating table, and, after administering to himself an injection of cocaine, he commenced to operate closely watched in case of accident by Doctors Gastinel and Dufour and assisted by several students for the washing of instruments, the preparing of the dressing, etc. The whole operation, which is what is known as a major operation, lasted an hour and a quarter, being suspended occasionally to allow photographs to be taken of the unique spectacle. After he had finished, the patient of this auto-operation was transferred to the Officers' room, where he is now convalescent and is expecting very shortly to resume work, everything having passed off most successfully."

THE WEATHER.

General Rainfall on the West Coast.

INTERESTING FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 5.

The storm in the Central Provinces has moved very slowly, its centre now being near Jubbulpore, and has again given some rain to its south and west. It appears likely to move in a west-north-westerly direction.

The rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, in the Central Provinces, Central India, the North-West Frontier Province, Bihar and Lower Burma ; fairly general in Bombay, the Deccan, Orissa, and Bengal and Assam, local in Madras, the Deccan, Gujarat, Rajputana, the submontane Punjab, the United Provinces, and Upper Burma. A few falls have occurred in North Madras coast.

Goa records one inch and a half ; Marmugao, one; Nagpur, six; Seoni, three; Jubbulpore, two; Pachmarhi, five; Saugor, Amraoti, Nowgong, and Indore, each one; Neemuch, two; Kotah, Jaipur, Dera Ismail Khan, Bareilly, Jhansi and Calcutta, each one; Toungoo, Rangoon, and Mergui, each one inch and a half ; Moulmein, five.

The temperature is low in the North-West Frontier Province, and south of the Central Provinces.

Forecast: Some increase of rain in Gujarat, in Central India west, in Rajputana, the extreme west of Central Provinces, and a decrease in the centre of Central Provinces. The Indian Ocean pressure has fallen slightly, and conditions remain favourable for the Indian rainfall.

AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, AUG. 5.

Simla has had excellent rain during the past ten days and a break is now urgently needed. The health of the station has not been quite satisfactory owing to a mild outbreak of measles and sporadic cases of chicken-pox. The recent heavy rains have done little or no damage to house properties except the landslip at Oakley, the details of which have already been reported. This house, at the instance of Municipal authorities, was vacated last evening and repairs are being taken in hand. Simla is still five inches short of its seasonal normal fall.

There are signs of a break in the rains to-day.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla Tks	Esplanade Cts	Fort Tks	Colaba Cts
Previously registered	39·20	41·58	40·89	38·86
Monday, 5th August.....	0·45	0·23	0·23	0·25
Total	39·65	41·81	41·22	38·91
Same date last year...	31·41	31·07	34·52	31·63

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 5.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·35	38.90	44·53	29·31

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 5th Aug.	Total up-to-date.
In. Cts.	Ins. Cts.
1 05	45 69

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

KOTAH DIVISION.

Weekly return of rainfall commencing from 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 21st July to 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 27th July 1912 :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandra	38	66	Bulsar 46	55
Panjoo	37	84	Nousari 45	0
Vaitarni	52	76	Bardoli 48	51
Alot	8	47	Nandbar 13	79
Pachfalar	7	43	Nardana 9	63
Kotah	12	21	Surat 40	61
Indargarh	11	55	Kim 29	85
Ganja-pur City ...	12	52	Kosumba 23	87
Hindaun City ...	11	5½	Rajpardi 32	3
Bayana	11	63	Broach 36	44
Bharatpur	7	97	Jambusar 23	27
Palghar	49	36	Jambhoi 26	84
Ghotwood	54	83	Baroda 25	88
Daman	47	92		

AHMEDABAD DIVISION.

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Mahmudabad	17	99	Limkheda 22	19
Ahmedabad.....	19	57	Dohad 10	93
Viramgam	15	45	Amergarh 23	0
Patri.....	17	23	Godhra 9	76
Severia	13	70	Negda 10	0
Godhra.....	19	88		

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Sunshine (4th)	92·3	82·3	...	0.00
Jask	92·8	85·8	...	0
Muskat (4th)	86·8	82·9	...	0·26
Multan.....	104·3	80·5	...	1·97
Rawalpindi	92·9	71·9	0

HIGH COURT—AUG. 6.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar.)

For Appeals.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree,

129 128-01 Edg G N and Co N Pitamber alias N Bhagwandas vs Bachoo Harkissondas Mulji and Co.

-11, 813-10 Bick M and R Mahomed Ebrahim bin Gulam Sahab Lunday vs Abdul Latiff Haji Mahomed Jaiker Payne and Co.

-11,98-11 Little and Co Sidick Haji Esmail vs Haji Essak Jusub Payne and Co.

-11, 1121-10 Motichand and D Abdul Rahim Mahomed vs the Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay Craw S and I Co.

1-12 Captain and V M A Kadar vs R Veerpat S B Mehta

12, 486-11 Mulji K and T Mahomed Mehdi Esya Tharia Topan vs Sakinbai Payne and Co.

12, 892-11 Dadabhaoji and P Mahomal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co

12, 49-12 Capt and V J M Sajan alias Y M Sajan vs G M Sajan Little and Co

12, 138-11 Kanga and S Pandurinath Madonji vs A L Pai and another Mans J H and Co.

-12, 730-11 Craw S and Co The B B and C I Ry Co vs J N Shillaiwala Sons S and Co.

-12, 892-10 M B Chothia Jetha Bhima and Co vs Lady Janbai Mulji K and H.

2-12, 726-11 Bhai K and G Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal vs The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ld Payne and Co.

3-12,725-11 Nadirsha and D The Colaba Press Co Ld vs Canji Curroondas Payne and Co,

7-12, 272-11 Mulla and M B R Bomanji vs Bhagwandas Parashram Tyabji D and Co.

8-12, 335-12 Payne and Co Narandas Chunilal vs Brijvallabhdas Purshotumdas Motichand and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinsha D. Davar.)

Testamentary Suit

5-12—Nana H and Co Mashi Sahab Allabux A R vs Moobab Payne and Co

Long Causes.

914-11 Mulla and M Sakinaboo vs A K Abdul Hossain Mamajiwala Moti and D

17-12 Ard H D and Co Harakbhai vs E H Vydina Jeh and S

20—Ard H D and Co Zoolikhabai vs Ebrahim Haji Vydina Jeh and S and In Person,

38-07—Payne and Co Dayanath Krishnanath vs Dhondunath Raghunath Khote Shaw M and H.

19-11 In Peraonshanker Tulsiram vs Babaji Vithoba Manth and N

42-11 Malb K and C J B Mody vs Buttonbai Dubash and P.

793-10 Malvi H M and R Meghraj Sukhdeodas vs Shrinivas Ramdayal In person.

846-09 Bicknell M and R Balubhoy Dayabhoy vs Girdharlal Chotalal a firm Bhai K and G.

1124-09 Bhai K and G P Girdharlal vs B Dayabhai Bick M and R.

400-07 Little and Co Virji Canji vs Vithaldas Nensey

593-11—Ard Haji Latiff Essaji vs Dayal Mulji Malla and M.

188-11 Patell and Piraji Maluji Broker vs V S Late Chit M and K

310-11 Payne and Co Motabhoy Mulla Esabhoy vs Abdul Hoosein Essaji Patell and E

666-11 Jan R and D Sadu Panna and Co vs Shivnarayan Purbholal Edg. G W and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman).

Long Causes.

213-07 Unwalla and P Morarji Parmanand vs Hemraj Parmanand Payne and Co.

717-11 Payne and Co Nandramdas Matharadas vs R D Sethna Jam R and O

157-06 Ard H D and Co Lalji Nemsey Lulha vs Keshavji Poorja Wad and G and Co.

6-12 Ard H D and Co Hirabhai vs Jamnabai Shroff D and D.

13-12 Jeh D B N Watchaghandy vs B C Watchaghandy Edg G W and Co.

23-12 Cant and V Radhabai vs Luxmon Jairam D J Mantri.

27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pasheer Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellahbux Patell and E.

473-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhichand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.

697-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Velji.

93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey.

991-11 Payne and Co R D Sapoor vs Malji Vanmali Cap and N.

569-10 Jeh and S. Essaji Mowaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy Ard H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Short Causes.

660 11—Payne and Co M H Gama vs Mamgeh widow Ard H D and Co.

1032-11 Payne and Co. Virji Maming vs Khusi Bhimji Payne and C.

688-12 Bach N and Co Gujanandh Jayadayal vs Ramnath Patabal.

726-12 Tyabji D and Co Bhagwandas Parasram vs Kanaylal Jainarayen.

728-12 Jehangir G and B V Ley Sulleman vs Abdul Tyab Shaik Abdul Hossein Tyabji D and Co.

731-12 Crawford Bank of B'B'y vs Manekal Trikumlal Bhai K and G.

744-12 Mehta and D Khubchand Sarupchand vs Dalyanath Krishnanath.

170-12 Tyabji Looma Rome and Co vs Morishwar Hirchand.

773-12 Little and Co H A Cadervati vs S A H Vasi Edg G W and Co

777-12 Payne and C B I Chartalal vs J D Hariram

781-12 C P D Cunha Dwarkadas Gordhandas vs Ali Saheb Kazi Hasan Nadirsha and D.

783-13 Diph F and D Abdul Hoosein Abdul Zatiff vs T D Bennets and Co.

787-12 Dubash and P Y K Kothari vs B R Kothari. Undefended New Long Cause

506-12 Bhai K and G Bai Amba vs Bai Chanda.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton)

Long Causes.

468-10—Edg G W and Co The Globe Mfg Co Ld vs Harkisondas Asaram and others.

574-07—Payne and Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs Mahomed Haji Essac Elias Little and Co.

23-12 Cap and V Dembai vs Hemraj Malsey Ard H D and Co.

70-12 Mansukal and T Jaffar Hossein [vs Admr of Gent Unwalla and P

36-12 Mulla and M Somanji Rustmji vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bhaik and G.

1006-11 Unwalla and P Madhavrao Jaysingrao vs T L Johari C P D Cunha

80-12 Ard H D and Co S J Sarala vs N R Shroff

109-12 Craw B and Co The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs Ismail Haji Cassum Payne and Co

93-12 Tyabji D and Co Syed Ebrahim Syed Kutbudin vs Sarbella Begum Mulla and M

101-12 Moti and D Chhamua Bhana vs Magna Mane and others Edg G W and Co.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 6th Aug., 1912.

There will be Drill in the Town Hall as usual this evening, the 6th instant, from 6 p.m.

All Recruits are requested to attend.

2. Messrs. Theodore Russell Druitt and Lewellyn John Morris having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "C" Troop.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
B. V. Rifles
for O Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th Aug, 1912.

168 Lectures—The 5th Lecture (American Civil war 28th to 30th Aug. 1862) will be delivered by Major F P S Dansfor 2nd Q V O Rajput Light Infantry in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture Room on the 6th August, 1912, commencing at 6 0 p.m.

Mufti may be worn.

Officers and members of Volunteer units are invited to attend.

169. Strength.—The following member having joined is taken on the strength and posted as follows:—

No. 1468 Gunner F A Carey, No 2 Sub-Division, No 2 Coy.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

In the year 1909, when Sir John Murray, of the Challenger expedition, was on a visit to Copenhagen, he had several conversations with Dr. Johan Hjort, the Director of Norwegian Fisheries, and expressed the opinion that systematic exploration of the waters of the Atlantic Ocean would not only repay the labours of research but would also help to throw light on many of the problems that Dr. Hjort was studying in more northern seas. At that time the "Michael Sars," a vessel belonging to the Norwegian Government, had already become famous for the enormous amount of marine biological work that had been carried out on board her, both by Dr. Hjort and others, and she was evidently the best equipped vessel that could be found for the more extensive work suggested. After Sir John Murray had returned to England he wrote to Professor Hjort saying that if the Norwegian Government would lend the "Michael Sars" and her scientific staff for a four months' summer cruise in the North Atlantic he would pay all the other expenses.

Thus it came about that on April 1, 1910, the ship sailed southwards on a voyage that was to wrest many secrets from the depths of the ocean. For minute details of all the work done in those eventful months, and for descriptions of the specimens collected, we must wait until full reports are published; but fortunately for those who are interested in the general results rather than in minutiæ, a part of the scheme arranged by the investigators was that an account of the cruise and of the results of observations should be published as soon as possible after the return of the expedition. This has now been done, and Messrs. Macmillan have recently issued a handsome volume entitled "Depths of the Ocean: A general account of the modern science of oceanography, based largely on the scientific researches of the Norwegian steamer "Michael Sars" in the North Atlantic by Sir John Murray, K.C.B., F.R.S., etc., and Dr. John Hjort, with contributions from Professor A. Appellon, Professor H. H. Gran, and Dr. B. Helland-Hansen, 28s. nett. The results recorded in this volume are splendid. There is scarcely an uninteresting page, but the Atlantic work must have seemed like a pleasant summer cruise after the ten years of tempest and cold in the "Norwegian Sea that the "Michael Sars" had gone through before it sailed southwards. A chapter is devoted to the former cruises. In it Dr. Hjort says: "In the winter our task has been a particularly arduous one. We have found that stormy weather nearly always prevails at that season and it is light for only a few hours each day. The temperature of the air is so low that all the water that falls on the deck and rigging freezes, and the quantity of ice thus formed is sometimes sufficient to weigh down the ship."

Deep soundings have been made in mid-ocean on many occasions, and we know a good deal about the contour of the greater depths. The deepest that has hitherto been recorded is that taken by the U.S.S. Hero in the Challenger deep in the North Pacific, near the Island of Guam, which found the sea floor 5,269 fathoms below the surface. "This," says Dr. Hjort, "is equal to 9,636 metres, or 31,614 feet, or 66 feet less than six English miles, and it exceeds the greatest known height above the level of the sea Mount Everest, in the Himalaya Mountains by 2,612 feet. The known range of variation in the level of the earth's crust is thus 60,616 feet, or about 11 and half English miles, but the range is very small when we remember that the diameter of the earth is nearly 8,000 miles in fact on a six-foot globe a mere scratch one-tenth of an inch deep would represent the extreme variation in the irregularities of the earth's surface." Small as these depths may be, the difficulties in the way of investigating them are enormous. The party on the "Michael Sars" set out to find not only how far down the great ocean plain was, but also to discover what manner of life existed there and what were its conditions as to light and heat and food supply. Sloping away from the great continents are shelving sea bottoms that lead down to what is known as the Abyssal Plain, it lies slightly deeper than the mean sphere level of the earth, which is known to be about 1,700 fathoms below the surface of the sea. It is not easy to realise how great an expanse of the solid earth is covered by this enormous depth of water. Dr. Hjort says: "About two-thirds of the sea floor is covered by more than 2,000 fathoms of water, forming an abyssal plain 90 and half millions of square English miles in extent, or nearly half the surface of the earth.

Before the cruise of the "Michael Sars" very little was known about the fishes that inhabited the abyss. All told 35 specimens of the weird denizens of deep waters had been secured and examined—dead, of course. An animal accustomed to live under such gigantic pressures has no chance when there is nothing but air above it. The creatures found by the Anglo-Norwegian expedition are strange, one might almost say hideous in shape, but often amazingly beautiful in colour. They are well nigh impossible to describe without using technical terms. This fact seems to have struck Dr. Hjort very forcibly when he began to write his chapters on "Fishes from the Sea-bottom." He says:—"In dealing with animal geography one must always presuppose a knowledge of a vast number of animal forms. The animals inhabiting the depths of the sea are strange to all but a few specialists, and are known only by Latin names, of which most geologists even are ignorant. Nevertheless, these names must be used if the reader desires to penetrate into the general laws which govern the distribution of animals in the ocean. Macrurus of many kinds seem to be the most widely spread of the dwellers in the frost-cold darkness of the abyssal plain. The name is, of course, unfamiliar, so is the fish. A huge head, mostly eye, with the fins all crowded together well forward and a long tapering eel-like tail that doesn't seem to fit it. The description may be rather futile, but it gives some idea of what the beasts look like. Of course, there are others uglier.

The sea keeps its secrets very closely. Why those fishes should have splendid eyes that can never be used is a puzzle that will take a long time to solve. The plain that is hidden miles beneath the surface of the water seems to have few inhabitants. Some of them are blind. Why? The seeming simple answer is that they live in the dark. Immediately the question follows: Why have some of them such perfect eyes? Here is what Dr. Hjort says about it:—"Nothing has appeared more hopeless in biological oceanography than the attempt to explain the connection between the development of the eyes and intensity of light in the ocean. In a trawling from abyssal depths in the ocean we may find fishes with large eyes or totally blind. Nowhere would a more perfect uniformity be expected than in the dark and quiet depths of the ocean. . . . Most, if not all, bottom dwellers from abyssal depths have large eyes, very often larger than those of bottom fish living in the strong light of the coast banks. Perhaps there is a maximum in the development in size as we proceed still deeper. But even the deepest living forms which must be supposed to migrate all over the abyssal plain of the oceans have very large eyes. The diamgter of the eyes in Macrurus armatus, for instance, being equal to one-fifth of length of his large head.

The sum of 150,000 francs per annum makes the Thiers Foundation independent of the State, this being considered "an essential condition of internal liberty and of fidelity to the thought of the founders." The idea seems to have been that of M. Thiers himself, although a distinguished German writer who has a high opinion of the work of the institution suggests that the inspiration may in the first place have come from Fichte. The circumstances of Thiers' own early days are quite sufficient to have originated such a conception as that of giving for some years to a select band of gifted young men such an independence as would secure their best work and lead to the development of dignity of character. Ability is the one requisite. Five are appointed each year, and for a term of three years each receives an allowance of 1,200 francs, with an additional 600 francs for scientific travel or for expenses connneted with his particular field of work. Being thus untroubled by the res angusta domi, the recipients of this bounty are forbidden to give lessons or to write for periodicals without the express permission of the superintendent. So far the number of young men who have received these advantages is just under one hundred. According to M. Lucien Arreat the advantages of institutions of this type are undoubted. M. Bourdeaux points out that one of the best points presented by the Foundation is the manner in which workers in so many different fields of thought are daily brought into intimate contact. He considers that there is no better way of preventing young men from becoming narrow specialist, "ignorant of the work and mentality of others, and of the value of the many different groups of men, which make up society."

MEN AND MATTERS.

The Royal garden parties at Windsor do not represent an institution of long standing. They were established by Queen Victoria, who undoubtedly inaugurated them as a means of appeasing the members of the House of Commons, who by some misunderstanding had not been treated with due deference when they came to Buckingham Palace to present their loyal congratulations in the year of her Diamond Jubilee. A garden party at Windsor, to which the faithful Commons and their wives were invited, provided the necessary solatium, and Windsor has since regularly been the scene of these gatherings.

Kingstown, where Mr. Asquith landed in Ireland, bears its royal designation as a matter of right. Previous to 1821 it rejoiced in the less exalted title of Dunleary, but in that year, the "First Gentleman of Europe" visited Ireland, and embarked on his return from Dublin at the little village, which, by his permission, immediately changed its name in commemoration of the event. A granite obelisk is another memorial of the visit. A special interest attached to Mr. Asquith's visit to Ireland, quite apart from its intimate connection with the present Home Rule campaign. It is a matter of historical record that he is the first Premier who has ever set foot in the Emerald Isle during his tenure of office. All good Unionists will hope that he will not be the last Premier of the United Kingdom to be able to visit the former "distressful country."

Major-General the Hon. Julian Byng, who, it is stated, is to succeed Major-General Sir John Grenfell Maxwell as Commander of the British Forces in Egypt, has during the past two years been in command of the East Anglian Territorial Division. He joined the 10th Royal Hussars in 1883, received his majority five years later, and served in the Soudan Expedition of 1884 and the South African Campaign. He was made a major-general in 1909, and in addition to bringing the East Anglian Territorials up to a high pitch of efficiency, has taken a great practical interest in the Boy Scout movement.

Mr. Wilbur Glen Voliva, the "overseer" of the "prophet" Dowie's Zion City, has recently been emulating the Fat Boy in "Pickwick," by endeavouring to make the flesh of the inhabitants of New York, Chicago, and other large cities creep. The "overseer," predicts the imminent destruction of these modern equivalents of Jericho, as a judgment for Chicago's rejection of the "prophet." It is, however, satisfactory to learn that Zion City will escape the general doom.

Kingston— the old coronation city—is not so rich either in historic buildings or in architectural beauties, that it can welcome with equanimity the forthcoming demolition of the only surviving portion of the Castle Inn, which has stood in the Market Place for over 300 years. It has historic associations in addition to its antiquity, as the Cromwellian soldiers and those of Fairfax, were successively quartered there. The old carved oak staircase, one of the finest examples extant of Tudor handiwork, is fortunately to be preserved.

The Foundling Hospital, which has been selected provisionally as the site of the London University, was founded by Captain Thomas Coram, a kindly seaman whose memory is also perpetuated by the name of the adjacent Great Coram-street. The original Foundling Hospital was in Hatton Garden, the removal to the present site being about 1750. It was incorporated by Royal Charter is 1739, and ranks Handel, Hogarth, and Dr. Burney, the father of the author of "Evelina," among its benefactors. The picture exhibitions at the hospital are interesting in that they led more or less directly to the establishment of the Royal Academy. Thackray, as is seen in various references in his novels, was a great admirer of the work done by the institution.

The inhabitants of the historic suburb of Ealing are smarting under an undeserved snub. For some years the residents, together with those of Hanwell and the neighbouring hamlet of Greenford, have been agitating for the holding at Ealing of a separate divisional petty sessions, all police cases from the three localities being at present sent to Brentford Patty Sessions for trial. This request has now been rejected by the Middlesex Court of Quarter Sessions, which added insult to injury by declaring not only that no special trade or manufacture exists in Ealing, but that "there is nothing particularly distinctive in the place, its inhabitants, or boundaries." The justly incensed Ealingites are now agitating for the recognition of their maligned suburb as a separate metropolitan borough.

The late Mr. Frederic Julius Macaulay, who has died at the age of 82, after having been seriously ill for some time, was one of the oldest British railwaymen. His career is unique, as he was connected with the London and South-Western Railway for sixty-one years, during which period he held the position of secretary for eighteen years. Since 1898 he had been a director of the company, which he also represented on the board of the Somerset and Dorset Railway and the Axminster and Lyme Regis Railway. This latter, like the Waterloo and City Railway, of which he was one of the promotors, is now vested in the South-Western.

Syon House, where the Duchess of Northumberland recently gives a garden party for the Royal Society, is famous in history both for its association with celebrated personages and for its garden. For over three hundred years the house has belonged to the head of the Percys, and it has associations both splendid and mournful. The Earl, to whom Elizabeth granted it, was involved in the plots round Mary Queen of Scots, and committed suicide in Tower. Earlier, Lady Jane Grey had set forth from Syon on her illfated claim to the Throne, and it was from Syon that the children of Charles the First committed by the Parliament to the care of Lord Northumberland, went to take their last farewell of their father. Queen Anne lived there during her estrangement from her sister and brother-in-law. William the Fourth and his Queen visited Syon more than once, and when the Duchess of Northumberland was "governante" to the Princess Victoria the latter slept there several times with the Duchess of Kent. The Duchess of Northumberland was a great botanist, and found ample scope for her hobby in the gardens which have been famous since the days of Evelyn. Evelyn himself, a severe critic, declared the place to be "faire enough, but more celebrated for the garden than it deserves," but he admits the excellence of the wall-fruit and the "pretty fountaine." To-day, with its fine conservatories and plant-houses and its forcing-houses, the principle range of which is 400 feet long, there is no finer garden near London, Kew alone excepted. It appears that the Court was held there at the time of the great Plague.

It is a coincidence that two of the twenty-one Dukes on the roll of the House of Lords—and two of the youngest as regards the dates of creation—should have welcomed successors in the shape of grandsons in the direct line on consecutive days, and probably the birth of two future wearers of the strawberry leaves within the space of forty-eight hours has never previously been recorded. Lord and Lady Douro, whose son, born on Sunday, will in the ordinary course become the sixth Duke of Wellington, have been married for three years, and they already have a daughter. The Duke of Northumberland is the other grandfather, and he has received innumerable congratulations upon the event, for the House of Percy has of late years been visited with more than its share of ill-luck. During the last quarter of a century the Duke has lost by death four sons and one daughter, the last bereavement being the death of his eldest son, the late Earl Percy, who had given promise of a brilliant political career. The present Lord Percy, the father of the future Duke, married a daughter of the Duke of Rickmond and Gordon last year.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

"Gentlemen, look at this evidence!"

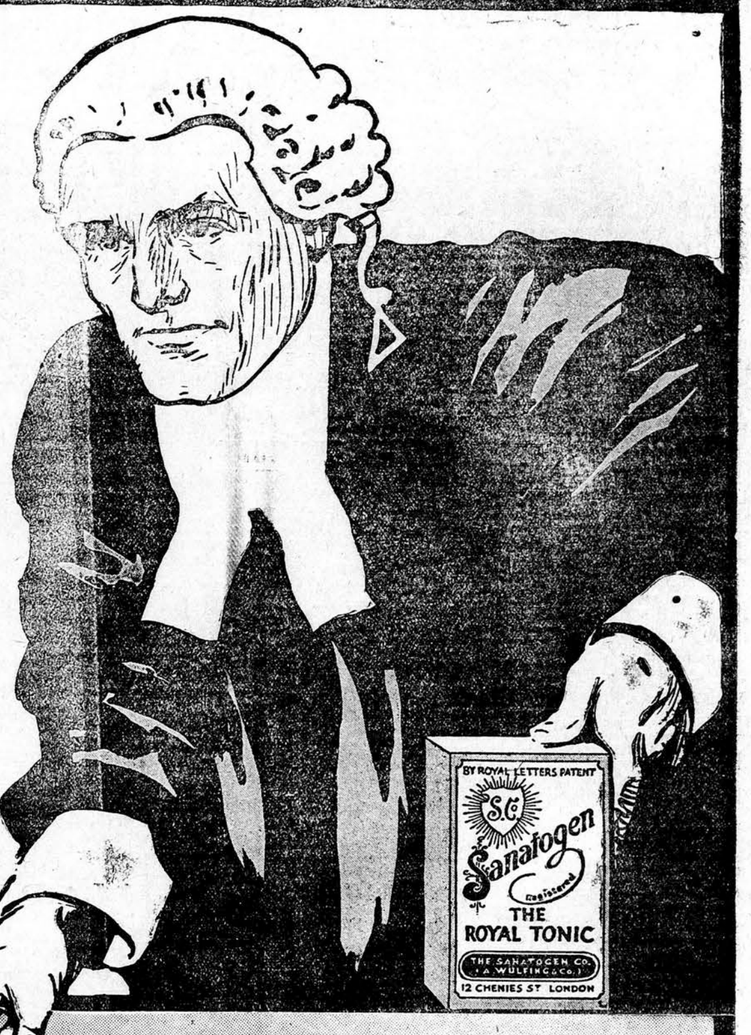
YOU could not ask for more intelligent and trustworthy witnesses than these well-known people who have come forward, of their own free will, to testify in public that they have taken Sanatogen—that it did really benefit their health—and that it specially benefited their nerves.

Weigh their evidence well, gentlemen! And remember that, if necessary, I can produce over 16,000 original letters, signed by responsible practising physicians, who commend Sanatogen because of the excellent results which they have obtained from it in cases of nervous exhaustion, brain-fag, sleeplessness, depression, lassitude, anæmia, digestive disorders, and various wasting diseases.

But, gentlemen, I will not ask you to base your final verdict even upon this evidence. I will ask you to give your verdict upon the evidence of your own senses—to let your own bodies tell you whether Sanatogen is a true health-giver.

In one word, gentlemen, I will ask you to try Sanatogen for yourselves.

[NOTE—Sanatogen is obtainable at all Chemists and Bazaars. If *you* are feeling run down or suffering from any nervous weakness or disorder try Sanatogen *to-day*. It cannot fail to benefit you as it has benefited those mentioned below.]



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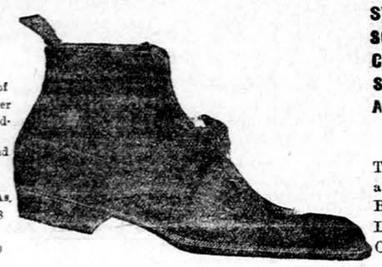
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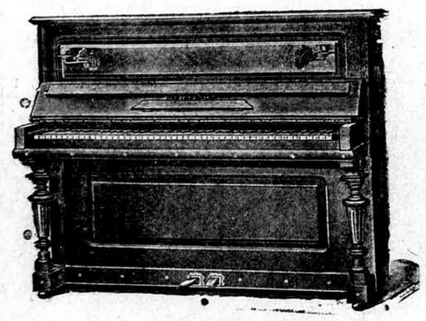
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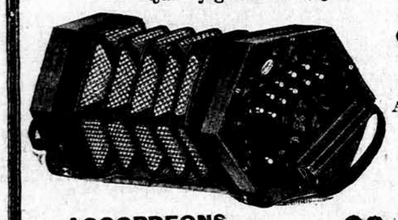
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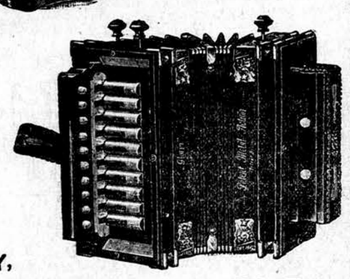
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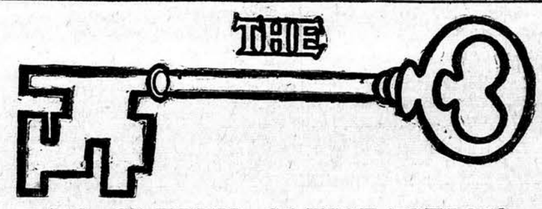
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